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WAKE, ROBIN.

Wake, Robin, wake!
All joyous Nature throbs and thrills
With life, from woods to summit hills,
Wake, Robin, wake!

Wake, Robin, wake!
She calls to all her children dear:
"Awake! the sun and spring are here!"
Wake, Robin, wake!

Wake, Robin, wake!
In answer to her gracious mood
Come all the small folk of the wood.
Wake, Robin, wake!

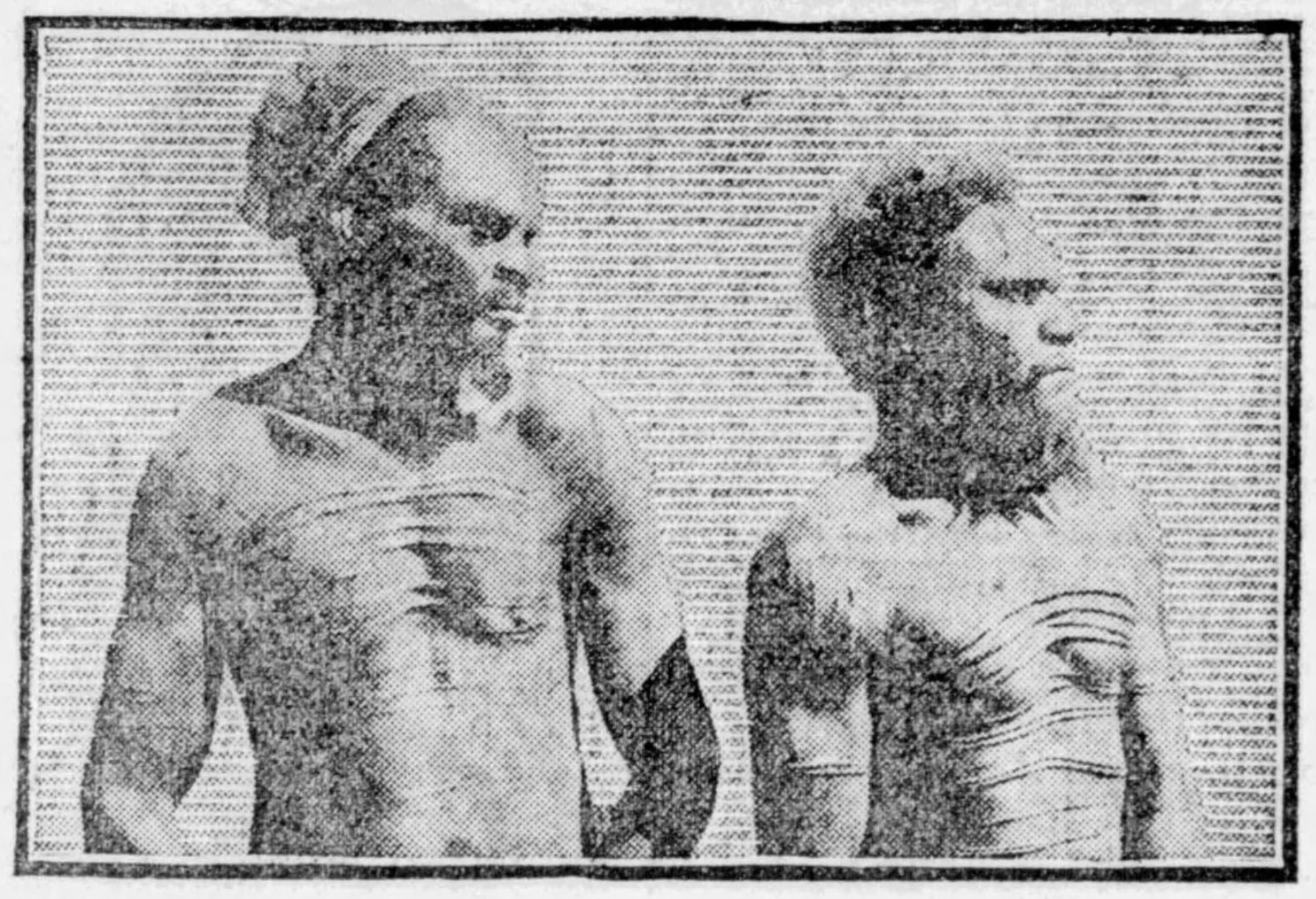
Wake, Robin, wake!
These are thy friends who long to hear
Thy matin and thy vesper clear.
Wake, Robin, wake!

Wake, Robin, wake!
And I am here, their delegate,
To summon thee. Why are thou late?
Wake, Robin, wake!

Wake, Robin, wake!
Who calls "What cheer, dear, dear, what cheer?
I must have overslept, for here
Is Robin, wide awake.

—Mary Brownson Church in Leslie's Monthly.

Self-Inflicted "Beauty Marks."



The Australian natives practice a very peculiar and unpleasant method of self-decoration. They slice the skin of their bodies with knives, and rub ashes into the wounds thus made, in order to prevent them from healing cleanly, and thus to induce scars.

A row of such scars, made horizontally and parallel and running clear across the chest and stomach, is considered extremely ornamental. We might not think so. but in matters of beauty there is certainly no accounting for tastes.

HIS ONLY LECTURE.

"You didn't know that I had been a lecturer once upon a time, did you?" said the Hon. J. Cheerful Layer. "The fact need not astonish you, however, acquainted as you must be with my wonderful versatility. Some day, I'll amuse myself by sitting down and making out a complete list of the various callings which have had the honor to be associated with my name. Lawyer, teacher, cow-puncher, physician-in-chief to Chief Santos of the Kickapoos, owner of a snake ranch, newspaper man, sharpshooter, soldier, judge, prosecuting attorney, sheriff and congressman, these are but a few of the positions I have held. But this lecture trip, of which I intend to tell you, was hardly more than an episode. I was practicing law in Punto Perdido when it began.

"As a rule, 'practicing law' is purely theoretical in the case of a young man. It should be called 'practicing patience.' I had therefore not a little spare time, and could be found during various parts of the day playing dominoes at the Holland house (no relation of the New York hostelry) which acted the part—and did not act it very well—of a hotel in my native city.

"It was there I met Jeroboam J. Josh the funny man from Georgia, who had contracted to deliver a lecture in Punto Perdido, on his lecturing tour throughout the south and west. He took a fancy to me, and I reciprocated, and at the end of 18 mint-juleps, the Siamese twins were no closer friends and brothers than ourselves. When he proposed that I should chuck my practice overboard—(I've never heard that the sea rose to any appreciable extent after this chucking)—to accompany him, as an associate lecturer, he drew an enthusiastic assent. There were many flasks on the train that night, and Jeroboam, whose capacity was scarcely up to mine, dallied therewith too freely. As a result he could not fill his date at the Hearne opera house at all, but staggered to his seat at the rear of the platform after having introduced me—Me—as 'the celebrated impromptu boy-lecturer, who will discourse on any subject selected by the audience!'

"The announcement caught on like a spark on a dry prairie. And the audience gave me my subject, 'Hearne.'

"Now, Hearne, in those days was three-quarters past the limit. Tough! Great copperheads! It was so tough that every inhabitant shuddered at every other inhabitant's hopeless depravity.

"My opening sentence, however, and in fact, the body of the talk I gave them wasn't bad. In fact, I made a hit, and applause came in large, generous installments.

"I never had known glory till that evening. It struck me all at once, and caused me to lose my balance. The peroration did the work.

"A fellow feels bound to wax witty in a peroration. I waxed.

" 'Has it ever occurred to you, gentlemen,' said I, blandly, stepping well forward to the footlights, 'how this town of yours secured its name? Hearne? No? Let me enlighten you:

"Perhaps you may know that the devil has a grandmother, and that the subterranean's lady's temper is the most aggravating thing on record, not excepting the average comic song handed out by a gramophone. Indeed, she made hell seem a frost to satan. There was no pleasing her at all, and as of course, she was immortal, the devil had no hope of happiness, until he concluded that deportation was the proper thing.

"Being his grandmother, and of royal diabolical stock, it was absolutely necessary that she should be given a place of residence in no wise inferior to hell—the sort of thing to which she was entitled.

"So satan set out to find him such a place. He looked the whole world over, inspected Port Said, which he considered for a little while; London, New York, Leadville, Col., and a million other villages noted for their amazing wickedness. But they were all too decent. He was sadly discouraged when, he found your town. His eyes lit up. Surrounding country, weather, climate, all pleased him mightily. He stopped one night at your hotel, sampled a pint bottle of your whisky, met half a dozen of your leading citizens, and cried:

" 'I've found the spot that's tough enough for gra'ma! This is the place! This must be Her'n!'

"Five minutes later," resumed the Hon. J. Cheerful Layer, "I caught a freight train on a run. One of the bullets carried the lobe of my left ear off, and my tall hat looked like a ventilation apparatus. As to Jeroboam J. Josh—he lies buried right in Hearne.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

BONE AND HANK OF HAIR

The most powerful instrument of the supernatural ever knwn in Hawaii was a fetich consisting literally of a bone and hank of hair. The bone was that of a whale, and the hair was human, most beautifully braided in plaits no bigger than a fishing line and strung through the bone aforesaid. This kind of a fetich was exclusively royal, no one outside of the family of the monarch being permitted to have or to use one. It served as a sort of god, but was vastly more potential than any ordinary idol.

ONE ON THE JUDGE.

A certain judge, well known to the present generation of Philadelphia lawyers, was recently invited to deliver an address before the graduating class of a southern law school. As he entered the commencement hall he read on the swinging door the word "Push."

"That's a good text for my speech," he said to himself, as he related the story afterward.

He began his remarks something like this: "Gentlemen of the graduating class—As I entered this beautiful hall a word met my eye which I would wish you all to take as a motto in your professional careers."

Every one instinctively turned to glance at the door, the orator among the rest. There on the inside, in letters only too easily read, was the inscription, "Pull."

"It was a clean give-away," said the judge later; "I'd let the cat out of the bag then and there, and there wasn't a thing to do but to confess."—Philadelphia Ledger.

ANTI-KINK COMPOUNDS.

"The black man, and the black woman more particularly, are easily duped by the fellow who has some sort of a compound that will take the kinks out of the hair," said the old-timer, "and it would amaze you to know the number of negroes who are, year in and year out, taken in by schemes based upon this idea. Really, the anti-kink compounds have imposed a heavy tax on the negro race in the south. It is doubtful if the per capita tax on negroes for school purposes would equal the amount paid out by the negro for the various compounds which he has been duped into believing would enable him to get rid of the kinks in his hair. During the last few years many of the negroes have despaired of the remedies which have been pushed with so much vigor in negro communities, and this is particularly true of the women, who have taken to wigs. Wigs have become very popular with negro women, and the demand from this source has been unusually strong. But I was speaking of the anti-kink craze among the black people. The members of the race seem to be charmed by any suggestion that it is possible for them to permanently become the owner of straight hair. As a result they will buy almost anything that is pushed at them, if a smooth, plausible talk is put behind it. Of course, the anti-kink compounds will do some good. They will straighten out the kinks for a little while, but only for a little while. Shortly the hair will begin to curl out of the scalp as usual, and will be rolled up in knots on the head. Despite the constant failure of these remedies to do all that is claimed for them, it is an easy matter for the next man who comes along with an anti-kink compound to dispose of his wares. I have often wondered what would happen in the negro quarter if some fellow should happen along with a compound having in it the double virtue of straightening out the kinks and bleaching the skin at the same time. I guess there would be joyous shoutings, happy tintinabulations, obeisances to the gods of fortune, and a few other extravagances. But after while the negro will learn that God made his hair kinky, and his face black, and then some of the imposters will go out of business."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

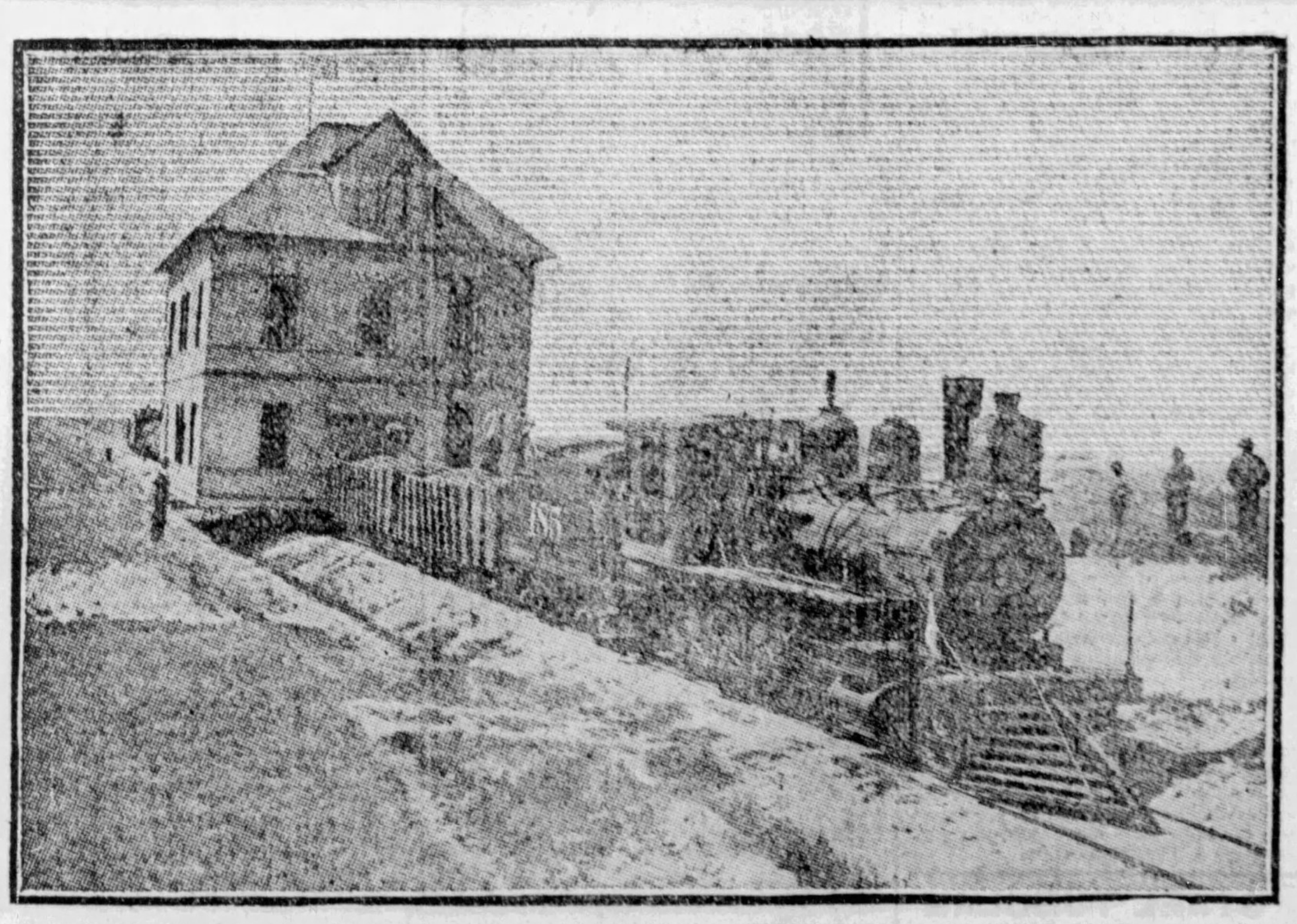
THE BRITISH FLAG SAVED CUSTOM DUTIES

A Brooklyn woman who spends her summers in Canada was asked if the customs officers made much trouble for travelers in examining trunks at the border. "Well," she replied, "they didn't bother me last time I crossed. I took refuge beneath the folds of the British flag."

"What's the British flag got to do with American baggage?" continued the questioner.

"A whole lot if you know how to work it," returned the other. "You see I left New York June 29, which arrangement brought me into Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on the morning of July 1, the great Canadian holiday, the anniversary of the federation of the provinces. It's as much to them as the Fourth is to us. Just before I left I discovered a British flag that I had brought back with me after a previous visit to Canada. I packed my camera and other articles upon which they might have collected duty just underneath that flag, which was spread out to cover all the contents of the trunk below the tray. I folded it squarely and neatly so that the jack appeared in the proper corner. When we got to Yarmouth the pop guns and crackers were banging here and there and everybody, including the customs people was patriotic and good natured. 'Got anything dutiable?' said one of the examiners as he unlocked the trunk and lifted out the tray. 'You ought to have seen him when his eyes lighted on the flag. 'I guess we don't dare go behind that flag on a day like this,' he said, and turning the key in the lock he chalked the lid with the customary sign. It was all so easy that I determined to try it again next year."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Courthouse Moved by Train



The practice is common enough to transfer a prisoner from one state to another, but so far as is known there is but one case on record in which a court house has been transferred bodily for a considerable distance. Such a change took place in Nebraska. The court house stood the journey of nineteen miles very well indeed, and has settled down to business at the new stand as though nothing had happened.

The work was performed under the personal direction of Mr. J. R. Phelan, of the Burlington and Missouri railroad. The building was transported from Hemingford, Neb., to Alliance, in the same state. It was fifty-two feet high from floor to the top of the flagstaff. It was lifted bodily to a flat truck in the middle of the train of coal laden cars, and carried a distance of nineteen miles. The speed made was eight miles per hour, and little difficulty was experienced in moving the structure from one town to the other.

A Red-Haired Cupid

By Henry Wallace Phillips

Copyright, 1903.

"How did I come to get myself disliked down at the Chanta Seechee? Well. I'll tell you," said Reddy, the cow puncher. "The play came up like this. First, they made the Chanta Seechee into a stock company; then the stock company put all their brains in one think, and says they, 'We'll make this man Jones superintendent, and the ranch is all right at once.' So out comes Jones from Boston, Massachusetts, and what he didn't know about running a ranch was common talk in the country, but what he thought he knew about running a ranch was too much for one man to carry around. He wasn't a bad hearted feller in some ways, yet on the whole he felt it was an honor to a looking-glass to have the pleasure of reflecting him.

"Well, the next thing after Jones got established was that his niece must come out during vacation and pay him a visit. 'Jeerusalem!' thinks I. 'Jonesy's niece!' I had visions of a thin, yaller, sour little piece, with mouse-colored hair plastered down on her head, and an unkind word for everybody. We gave three loud groans when we get the news in the bull pen. And I cussed for ten minutes straight, without repeating myself once; when it so fell out that the members of the board rolled out our way the day the girl had to be sent for, and Jonesy couldn't break loose, and your uncle was elected to take the buckboard and drive twenty miles to the railroad.

" 'Well,' says I, 'I'll give that Eastern blossom an idea of the quality of this country, anyhow.' So I togs myself up in the awfulest rig I could find, strapped two ca'tridge belts to me, every hole filled, and a gun in every holster; put candle grease on my mustache and twisted the ends up to my eye winkers; stuck a knife in my hatband and another in my boot, threw a shotgun and a rifle in the buckboard and pulled out quick through the colt pens before Jonesy could get his peeps onto me.

"Well, sir, I was jarred witless when I laid my eyes on that young woman. She was all the things a man ever wanted in this world rolled up in a prize package. Seems like the good Lord was kind of careless when he built Jonesy, but when he turned that girl out he played square with the family.

"I ain't what you might call a man that's easily disturbed in his mind, but I know I says to myself that first day: 'If I was ten years younger, young lady, they'd never lug you back east again.' Gee, man! There was a time when I'd have pulled the country up by the roots but I'd have had that girl! I notice I don't fall in love so violent as the years roll on. I can squint my eye over the cards now and say, 'Yes, that's a beautiful hand, but I reckon I'd better stay out,' and lay 'em down without a sigh; whereas, when I was a young feller, if I had three aces in sight I'd raise the rest of the gathering right out of their foot leather or get caught at it.

"Well, I don't have to mention that Loys stirred things up considerably around the Chanta Seechee and vicinity. Gee! What a diving into wannegans and a fetching out of good clothes there was. And trading of useful coats and things for useless but decorating silk handkerchiefs and things! And what a hair cutting and whisker trimming!

"But Kyle was the man from the go in. And it was right it should be so. If ever two young people were born to make trouble for each other, it was Kyle and Loys.

"A nice, decent fellow was Kyle. Nothing remarkable, you could say, and that was one of his best points. Howsomever, he had a head that could do plain thinking, a pair of shoulders that discouraged frivoling, and he was as square a piece of furniture as ever came out of a factory. More'n that, he had quite a little education, saved his money, never got more than good natured loaded and he could ride anything that had four legs, from a sawhorse to old tiger Buck, who could kick both your feet out of the stirrups and reach around and bite you in the small of the back so quick that the boys would be pulling his front hoofs out of your frame before you'd realize that the canter had begun. Nice horse, Buck. He like to eat Jonesy up one morning before Silver and me could get to the corral. Lord! The sounds made my blood run cold! Old Buck squealing like a boar pig in a wolf trap, and Jonesy yelling, 'Help! Murder! Police!' Even that did not cure Jones from sticking his nose where it wasn't wanted. Why, once—but thunder! It would take me a long while to tell you all that happened to Jones.

"One thing that didn't hurt Kyle any in the campaign was that he was 'most as goodlooking for a man as she was for a woman. They made a pair to draw to, I tell you, loping over the prairie, full of health and youngness! Loys was so happy it made you feel like a boy again to see her. She told me in private that it was wonderful how the air out here agreed with her, and I said it was considered mighty bracing, and never let on that they proclaimed their state of mind every time they looked at each other. I reckon old Smart Aleck Jonesy was the only party in the township who didn't understand.

"Well, things went as smooth and easy as bob-sledding until it came time for Loys to be moseying back to college again.

"Then Kyle took me into his confidence. I never was less astonished in my whole life, and I didn't tell him so. 'Well, what are you going to do about it?' says I.

"He kind of groaned and shook his head. 'I dunno,' says he. 'Do you think she likes me, Red?' I felt like saying, 'Well, if you ain't got all the traits but the long ears I miss my guess,' but I made allowances, and says I, 'Well, about that, I don't think I ought to say anything; still, if I had only one eye left I could see plain that her education's finished. She don't want any more college, that girl don't.'

" 'Think not?' says he, bracing up. And then, by and by, they went out to ride, for Jonesy was good to the girl, I'll say that for him. He was willing to do anything for her in reason, according to his views. But Kyle wasn't in them views; he was out of the picture as far as husbands went.

"They came back at sunset, when the whole world was glowing red, the same as they were. I reached for the field glasses and took a squint at them. There was no harm in that, for they were well-behaved young folks. One look at their faces was enough. There were three of us in the bull-pen—Bob and Wind-River Smith and myself. 'Boys,' says I, under my breath, 'they've made the riffle.'

" 'No!' says they, and then everybody had to take a pull at the glasses.

" 'Well, I'm glad,' says Smithy. And darn my buttons if that old hardshell's voice didn't shake. 'They're two of as nice kids as you'd find in many a weary day,' says he, 'and I wish 'em all the luck in the world.'

" 'So do I,' says I, 'and I really think the best we could do for 'em would be to shoot Jones.'

" 'Man! Won't he sizz!' says Bob. And you can't blame us old codgers if we had to laugh at that, although it was such a powerful serious matter to the youngsters.

" 'Let's go out and meet 'em,' says I. And away we went. They weren't a particle surprised. I suppose they thought the whole universe had stopped to look on. We pump-handled away and laughed and Loys she laughed kind of teary, and Kyle he looked red in the face and proud and happy and ashamed of himself, and we all felt loosened up considerable, but I told him on the quiet, 'Take that fool grin off your face, unless you want Uncle Jones to drop the moment he sees you.'

"Now, they only had three days left to get an action on them, as that was the time set for Loys to go back to college.

"Next day they held a council behind the big barn, and they called in Uncle Red—otherwise known as Big Red Saunders, or Chanta Seechee Red, which means 'Bad-heart Red,' in Sioux language, and doesn't explain me by a durn sight—to get the benefit of his valuable advice.

" 'Skip,' says I. 'Fly for town and get married, and come back and tell Jonesy about it. It's a pesky sight stronger argument to tell him what you have done than what you're going to do.'

"They couldn't quite agree with that. They thought it was sneaky.

" 'So it is,' says I. 'The first art of war is understanding how to make a grand sneak. Be gone. Put your marker on the grand raffle. In other words, take the first horse to town and get married. Ten chances to one Jonsey will have the laugh on you before the year is out.'

" 'I don't think you are a bit nice today, Red,' says Loys.

" 'He's jealous,' says Kyle.

" 'That's what I am young man,' says I. 'If I had ten years off my shoulders and a little of the glow off my hair I'd give you a run for your alley that would leave you breathless at the wind-up.'

" 'I think your hair is a beautiful color, Red,' says Loys. 'Many a woman would like to have it.'

" 'Of course they would,' I answered. 'But they don't get it. I'm foxy, I am.' Still I was touched in a tender spot. That young woman knew just the right thing to say, by nature. 'Well, what are you young folks going to do?' I asked them.

"They decided that they'd think it over until the next day, but that turned out to be too late; for what must Kyle do but get chucked from his horse and have his leg broke near the hip. You don't want to take any love affairs onto the back of a bad horse, now you mark me! There was no such thing as downing that boy when he was in his right mind.

"Now here was a hurrah! Loys she doesn't cry for fear of uncle, and Kyle he used the sinfullest language known to the tongue of man. 'Twas the first time I'd ever heard him say anything much, but he made it clear that it wasn't because he couldn't.

" 'What will we do, Red? What will we do?' says he.

" 'Now,' says I, 'don't bile over like that, because it's bad for your leg.'

"He cussed the leg.

" 'Go on and tell me what we can do,' says he.

" 'When you ask me that you've pulled the right bell,' says I. 'I'll tell you exactly what we'll do. I go for the doctor. Savvy? Well, I bring back the minister at the same time. Angevine he loses the Jersey cow over in the canebrake, and uncle and Angevine go hunting her, for not even Loys is ace high in uncle's mind alongside that cow. The rest is easy.'

" 'Red, you're a brick—you're the best fellow alive,' says Kyle, nearly squeezing the hand off me.

" 'I tried to conceal it all my life, but I knew it would be discovered some day,' says I. 'Well, I suppose I'd better break the news to Loys—'twouldn't be any more than polite.'

" 'Oh, Lord! I wonder if she'll be willing?' says he.

"She was willing all right—even anxious. There's some women—and men, too, for that matter—who go through life like a cat through a back alley, not caring a cuss for either end or the middle. They would have been content to wait. Not so Loys. She wanted her Kyle, her poor Kyle, and she wanted him quick.

"Now, I had a minister friend up in town, Father Slade by name. No, he was not a Catholic, I think. They called him 'Father' because it fitted him. His church had a steeple on it, anyhow, so it was no maverick. Just what particular kind of religion the old man had I don't know, but I should say he was a homeopath on a guess. He looked it. 'Twas a comfort to see him coming down the street, his old face shining in his white hair like a shriveled pink able in a snowdrift, God-blessing everything in sight—good, bad or indifferent. He had something pleasant to say to all. We was quite friends, and every once in a while we'd chin about things.

" 'Are you keeping straight, Red?' he'd ask when we parted.

" 'Uh,' I'd say. 'I'm afraid you'd notice a bend here and there if you slid your eyes along the edge.'

" 'Well, keep as straight as you can; don't give up trying, my boy,' he'd tell me, mighty earnest, and I'd feel ashamed of myself clear around the corner.

"I knew the old man would do me a favor if it could be done, so I pulled out easy in my mind.

"First place, I stopped at the doctor's, because I felt they might fix up the marrying business some other time, but if a leg that's broke in the upper joint ain't set right you can see a large, dark-complected hunk of trouble over the party's left shoulder for the rest of his days. The doctor was out, so I left word for him what was wanted and to be ready when I got back, and pulled out for Father Slade's. The old gentleman had the rheumatism, and he groaned when I came in. Rheumatism's no disease for people who can't swear.

" 'How are you, my boy?' says he. 'I'm glad to see you. Here am I, an old man, nipped by the leg, and much wanting to talk to somebody.'

"I passed the time of day with him, but felt kind of blue. This didn't look like keeping my word with the kids. I really hated to saying anything to the old man, knowing his disposition; still, I felt I had to, and I out with my story.

" 'Dear! dear!' says he. 'The hurry and skurry of young folks. How idle it seems when you get 50 years away from it, and see how little anything counts. For all that, I thank God,' says he, 'that there's a little red left in my blood yet, which makes me sympathize with them. But the girl's people object, you say?'

"I made that all clear to him. 'The girl's always all right, father,' says I, 'and as for the man in this case, my word for him.'

"Now, it ain't just the right thing for me to say, but seeing as I've never had anything in particular to be modest about and I'm proud of what the old gentleman told me, I'm going to repeat it.

" 'Your word is good for me, Red,' says he. 'You're a mischievous boy at times, but your heart and your head are both reliable; give me your arm to the wagon.'

"Then I felt mighty sorry to think of lugging that poor old man all that ways.

" 'Here,' says I. "Now you sit down again; don't you do anything of the sort —you ain't fit.'

"He put his hand on my shoulder and hobbled his weight off the game leg.

" 'Reddy, I was sitting there thinking when you came in—thinking of how comfortable it was to be in an easy chair with my foot on a stool, and then I thought, "if the Lord should send me some work to do, would I be willing?" Now, thanks be to Him, I am willing, and glad to find myself so, and I do not believe there's any work more acceptable to Him than the union of young folks who love each other. Ouch!' says he, as that foot touched the ground. 'Perhaps you'd better pick me up and carry me bodily.'

"So I did it, the old housekeeper following us with an armful of things and jawing the both of us—him for a fool and me for a villain. She was a strong-minded old lady, and I wish I could remember some of her talk—it was great.

"We went around and got the doctor.

" 'Hoo!' says he. 'Is it as bad as that?' I winked at Father Slade.

" 'It's a-plenty wores than that,' says I; 'you won't know the half of it till you get down there.'

"But, of course, we had to tell him, and he was tickled. Funny what an interest everybody takes in these happenings. He wanted all the details.

" 'By Jove!' says he, 'the man whose feeling ain't the least dimmed by a broken leg—horse rolled on him, you said? Splintered it, probably—that man is one of the right sort. He'll do to tie to.'

When we reached the ranch the boys were lined up to meet us. 'Hurry along,' they called. 'Angey can't keep uncle amused all day.'

"So we hustled. Kyle was for being married first, and then having his leg set, but I put my foot down flat. It had gone long enough now, and I wasn't going to have him cripping it all his life. But the doctor worked like a man who gets paid by the piece, and in less than no time we were able to call Loys in.

"Wind-River Smith spoke to give give the bride away, and we let him have it.

"We'd just got settled to business when in come Angevine, puffing like a buffalo. 'For heaven's sakes! Ain't you finished yet?' says he: 'well, you want to be at it, for the old man ain't over two minutes behind me, coming fast. I took the distance in ten-foot steps. Just my luck! Foot slipped when I was talking to him, and I dropped a remark that made him suspicious—I wouldn't have done it for a ton of money—but it's too late now. I'll down him and hold him out there if you say so.'

"Well, sir, at this old Father Slade stood right up, forgetting that foot entirely.

" 'Children, be ready, says he,' and he went over the line for a record.

" 'Hurry, there-' hollered old Bob from the outside, where he was on watch; 'here comes uncle up the long coulee.'

" 'What are your names,' says Father Slade. They told him, both red'ning.

" 'Do you, Kyle, take this woman, Loys, to have and keep track of, come hell or high water, her heirs and assigns for ever?'—or such a matter—says he, all in one breath. They both said they did.

"Thing flew till we came to the ring. There was a hitch. We had plumb forgotten that important article. For a minute I felt stingy; then I cussed myself for a mean old long-horn, and dived into my box.

" 'Here, take this!' I says. 'It was my mother's.'

" 'Oh, Red! You musn't part with that!' cried Loys, her eyes filling up.

" 'Don't waste time talking; I put through what I tackle. Hurry, please, father.'

" 'Has anybody any objection to these proceedings?' says he.

" 'I have,' says I, 'but I won't mention 'em. Give them the verdict.'

" 'I pronounce you man and wife. Let us pray,' says he.

" 'What's that?' screeches Uncle Jonesy from the doorway. And then he gave us the queerest prayer you ever heard in your life. He stood on one toe and clawed chunks out of the air while he delivered it.

"He seemed to have it in for me in particular. 'You villain! You rascal! You red-headed rascal! You did this! I know you did!'

" 'Oh, uncle,' says I, 'forgive me!' With that I hugged him right up to me, and he filled my bosom full of smothered language.

" 'Cheese it, you little cuss!' I whispered in his ear, 'or I'll break every rib in your poor old chest!' I came in on him a trifle just to show him what I could do if I tried.

" 'Nuff!' he wheezes. 'Quit. 'Nuff!'

" 'Go up and congratulate 'em,' I whispered again.

" 'I won't,' says he. 'Ouch! Yes, I will! I will!' So up he goes, grinding his teeth.

" 'I wish you every happiness,' he grunts.

" 'Won't you forgive me, uncle?' begs Loys.

" 'Some other time; some other time!' he hollers, and he pranced out of the house like a hosstyle spider, the maddest little man in the territory.

"Loys had a hard time of it until Kyle got so he could travel, and they went up to the Yellowstone with a team for a wedding trip.

"The rest of Loys' folks was in an unpleasant frame of mind, too. They sent out her brother, and while I'd have took most anything from Loys' brother, there comes a place where human nature is human nature, and the upshot of it was I planked that young man gently, but firmly, across my knees. Suffering Ike! But he was one sassy young man. Howsomever the whole outfit came round in time—all except uncle and me. He used to grit his teeth together till the sparks flew when he saw me. I was afraid he'd bust a blood vessel in one of them fits, so I quit. I hated to let go of the old ranch, but I'm pretty well fixed—I'm superintendent here. It's Kyle's ranch, you know. That's his brand—the queer-looking thing on the left nip of that critter, over the vented hash knife. Loys' invention, that is. She says it's a cherublim, but we call it the 'flying flapjack.' There's a right smart lot of beef critters toting that signal around this part of the country. Kyle's one of the fellers that rises like a setting of bread—quiet and gentle, but steady and sure. 'Twon't do no harm to have one honest man in the outfit.

"Now, perhaps, if I'd married some nice woman, I might have had 1,000 steers of my own, and a chance to make rules and regulations for my feller citizens—and then, again, I might have took to gambling and drinking and raising blazes, and broke my poor wife's broom-handle with my hard head. So I reckon we'll let it slide as it is. Now you straddle that cayuse of yours and came along with me and I'll show you some rattling colts."

ARE WOMEN LESS TIDY THAN MEN

Are women less tidy than men? At the first thouht this suggestion seems absurd. The answer would be that they are not. Again one might say that it all depends upon the man or the woman. A general rule cannot be laid down from individual cases.

However, the whisk broom, a most insignificant article of the toilet table, seems to be a good argument that the average man is more careful about the little things than a woman. The average whisk broom of a woman is a little affair, usually with a silver handle. It lays day in and day out on the toilet table and seems to be more ornamental than useful. The average woman looks only at the front of her gown. As long as it is carefully brushed she is satisfied. Few look at the back of the gown or think it necessary to brush it off before leaving the room. In winter time her velvet hat is brushed hastily once a week. She forgets that in its folds are gathered dust and brittle from the street.

The brim is covered with little yellow grains. A man brushes his hat every day, while the woman thinks that once a week is enough for her hat. A woman will go out with bits of thread clinging to her gown, or the back of the dress is covered with lint. If you speak to her about it she is sure to be offended and tell you that she spent hours over the gown with a broom and that you are too particular.

A man will always brush his clothing before leaving his home for the office. He has a whisk broom in his office. Before he goes out to luncheon he will brush off his coat. Before he starts home at night again he will have another brush. If he goes into a barber shop or a hotel or club in the course of the day he will have his clothing brushed again.

With women it is different. Once a week she may brush off her gown with a few weak, ineffective strokes. That is why the lint and dust accumulate.

She may not be less tidy than a man, but she certainly does not know how to use a whisk broom the way he does.—New York American.

LION CHILD NURSE.

The most attractive household pets in the entire animal kingdom are said to be very young lion cubs. They are docile, affectionate and quick to learn tricks, it is said, besides being very decorative, considered merely as an article of furniture. Persons who have adopted young lions as pets and enjoyed their society for any length of time are ever after intolerant of any animal so tame and uninteresting as a dog or a cat. The lion pet fad has been introduced in England recently, and the demand for young cubs has already outgrown the somewhat limited supply. At Margate, near London, a lady of rank has her fine country home literally full of these remarkable pets. When she walks about her garden there are always two or more young lions walking demurely at her side.

When she sits down to read or sew several other pets curl themselves comfortably about her chair. A particularly large and tawny cub usually lies stretched out at full length in the drawing room before the grate fire. The most remarkable sight in this household, however, is to see the baby going out in the care of a young lion. The lion cat occupies the same carriage, and the two are always on the very best of terms. So much confidence have the family in the lion nurse that the baby is frequently left alone with its strange guardian for hours at a time.

SONG FOR A SUMMER TWILIGHT

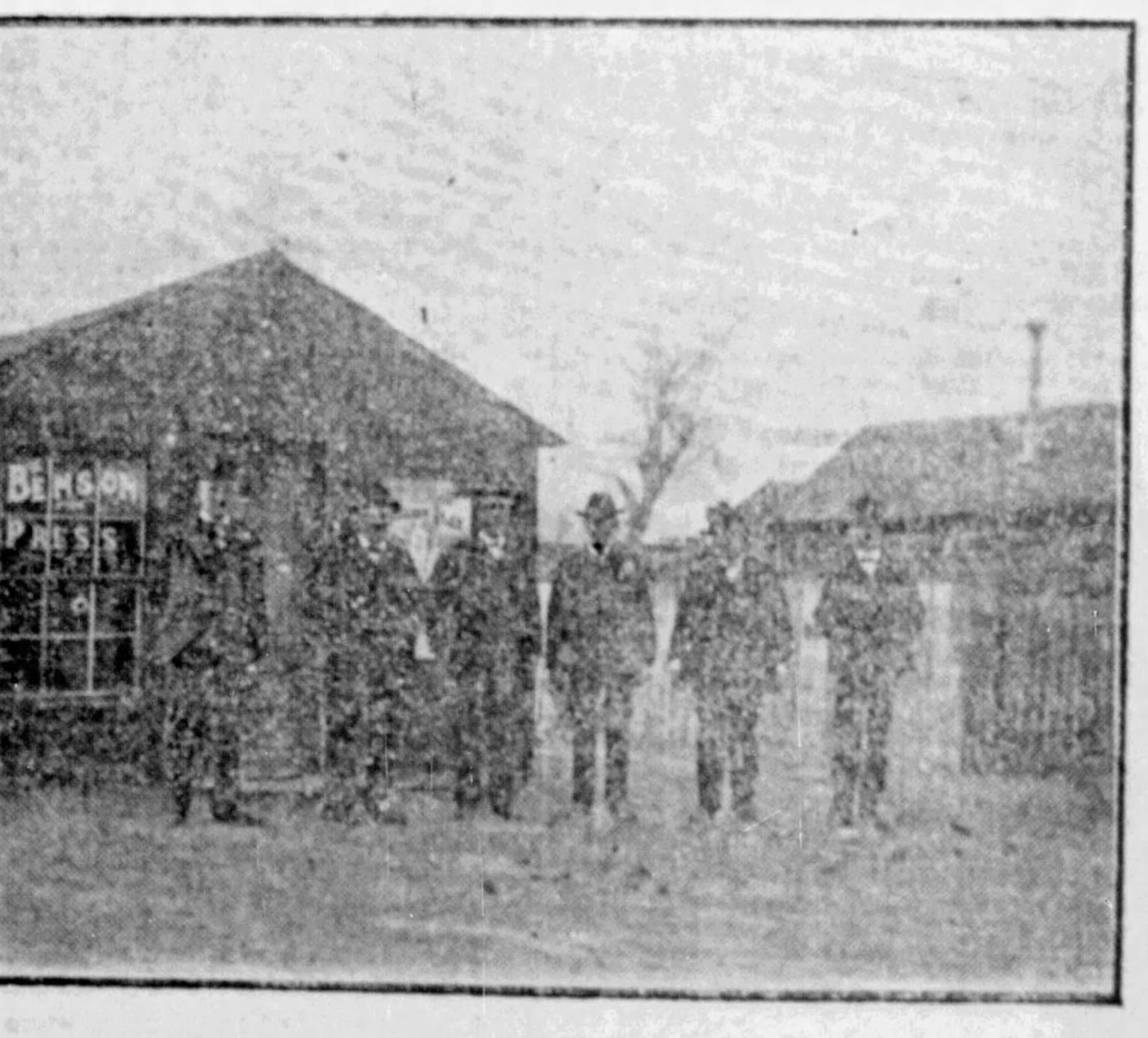
When the primrose of eve parts the green of its husk,
And the great primrose moon flowers above in the sky,
I long (how I long!) for her face in the dusk,
And her voice to my voice making loving reply.

Ah, I know she will come by the bird on the bough,
And I know she will come by the clear cricket chirr;
Ah, I know she will come—she is nearing me now!—
By the breath of the night blent of attar and myrrh!

A moment—and then will be paradise won;
Hark the beat on the grass of her hastening feet!
As a lily that leans toward its lover, the sun,
Are her lips lifted up—O my sweet! O my sweet!

—Clinton Scollard, in Lippincott's Magazine.

Frontier Printing Office



The accompanying illustration shows something of the difficulties of newspaper men in the little towns on the frontier. The picture is a likeness of the office of the Benson Press, at Benson, Arizona. Web-perfecting presses are not yet in use in Benson but that does not prevent the printer from telling all about the "doin's" of Benson and vicinity. The picture was kindly loaned the Blade by H. R. Klauser of the East Side bank. Three of the men in the picture shown are Ben Wade, A. B. Bowman and Mr. Smith, of Bowman & Smith, Toledo.

AN IDYL OF A SUMMER SUNSET

A commonplace young girl;
A decidedly rare young girl;
Stay-at-home-night
Help-her-old-mother young girl.

A hard-to-find young girl;
A reader-of-facts young girl;
An extra-poetical,
Anti-esthetical,
Care-nothing-for-novels young girl.

A minus-her-rouge young girl;
A show-all-her-brains young girl,
With an unpowdered face,
One that don't lace
A dress-for-her-health young girl.

An up-in-the-morning young girl;
A help-with-the-work young girl;
One that can rub,
Not afraid of the tub,
A roll up-her-sleeve young girl.

A quiet and modest young girl;
A sweet and pure young girl;
An upright, ambitious,
Lovely, delicious,
A pride-of-the-home young girl.

A remarkably scarce young girl;
A very-much-wanted young girl;
A truly American,
Too-utterly paragon,
The kind-that-I-like young girl.
—Will M. Clemmens.

PUNISHMENT.

Social progress has done away with a great many forms of punishment once administered under the laws of enlightened people. But nature never changes or modifies her penalties. She still has the same punishment for the man who neglects or abuses his stomach as she had in the far off days "when Adam delved and Eve span."

The physical discomfort, dullness, sluggishness, irritability, nervousness and sleeplessness which are visited upon the man who eats carelessly or irregularly have been from the beginning the evidences of disease of the stomach and its associated organs of digestion and nutrition.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the diseased stomach and enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, so that the sluggishness, irritability, nervousness and sleeplessness which result from innutrition are cured also.

"I was taken sick nine years ago with fever," writes Mr. M. M. Wardwell, of Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kansas. "Had the doctor and he broke up the fever all right, but I took diarrhœa right away; he couldn't cure it and it became chronic, and then he gave up the case. I got so weak with it and had piles so badly I couldn't lie down, nor hardly sit up. Was that way two or three months; thought I would 'never be well again,' but picked up one of Dr. Pierce's Memorandum Books one day and saw your description of catarrh of the stomach. I thought it hit my case. We had a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the house that was got for mother. You recommend it for catarrh of the stomach, so I went to taking it. The one bottle nearly cured me. I got two bottles next time and took one and one-half and was well. I haven't been bothered with diarrhœa since."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

In Sleepy Town

ELIZABETH AYRES

Perhaps sometime, "all on a summer's day," you have been restless to go somewhere, you did not know why, to do something, you did not know what; and perhaps your "vagrant fancy" led you to board an Interurban car and ride and ride until you came to one of the old villages "up the river." Here your same erratic fancy may have directed you to dismount, and there you were, in Sleepy Town with nothing to do, and no place to go unless you went back to where you came from.

If this happened a few days ago, after you left the car, you found yourself standing on a corner, together with two or three other people, in the heart of the village, idly watching the conveyance that had brought you until it continued its travels "around the belt." There was no one and nothing else in sight except a young girl who came down the dusty road on the back of a fat white pony, with the figure "22" branded on its flank. While she was passing you heard she was from a distance and was staying with her grandfather through the summer. And it was further related that the pony was rented for her especial benefit at a rate of fifty cents a day, and that she rode all of the time, but she was no horsewoman, and her steed was not fitted for the saddle. Presently the car rolled away, the pony ambled the girl out of the scenery, the two or three other people vanished as if by magic, and you seemed to be the only one left on an earth where "the silence 'ung that 'eavy, you were 'alf afraid to speak."

It did not matter whether you were afraid to speak or not, for unless you held converse with yourself, there was no one to whom you could talk. The shop entrances were open to the winds and populace, although neither shoppers nor shopkeepers were in evidence. When you walked along the street, the noise of your feet on the walk, sent tidings of your coming racing in advance, and sounded loud enough to arouse the village. You thought everybody must be dead or sleeping; certainly they were speechless and invisible. There surely were children somewhere, but even they were silent, and apparently there were no dogs about with barks to call their own. You listened to hear the river rushing by, and you listened in vain. It was dozing like all else, and flowed sluggishly between the banks without a ripple on its surface.

After a while, when you were contemplating a plunge into the middle of the street shouting "fire!" or "help!" to see what effect it would have if you made the welkin ring, a bell creaked and swung in a nearby church steeple, and pealed a few deliberate notes. You fancied it might be Sunday. Then you remembered it was not, and you looked at your watch, which told you that by city time it was exactly half-after eleven. You solved the problem by concluding the sun regulated the village hours, and it was high noon on the banks of the rural Maumee, and the community was at dinner.

The mystery of the silence and sadness thus explained, after gazing pensively at the baskets of potatoes and eggs trustingly displayed to the emptiness by the grocers, and after meditating in front of a dry goods store, one of whose two windows held three table cloths, draped in long, enticing folds, and the other a choice assortment of "gents' underwear," you left the shopping district, feeling "the world is mine; there is none to dispute my claim," and turned into the grass-grown street where clustered the hearths and homes.

Here again were silence and solitude like unto some long-buried city, unearthed in the desert. No wheel tracks cut the turf. Tiny plants grew thick and green in the sidewalk cracks over which you were forced to tread warily, lest you caught a heel or a toe and so met disaster. It was a fearful danger. "Suppose I sprain my ankle or break something," you thought, "and lie here and starve to death, waiting for some one to pass."

So you stepped with caution and lowered eyes, bewaring of snares and pitfalls. When you stopped to look around, you saw great-girthed trees, with age-blackened trunks and lofty branches of wide and magnificent sweep. Under their canopies were quaint, old dwellings with doors hospitably ajar, but seemingly tenantless. Hollyhocks grew and blossomed under their eaves, and the houses sat low in beds of dark, green myrtle.

The myrtle made you think of long ago when you played the part of a sprite in a home talent operetta called The Naeid Queen, and when you resembled an animated penwiper in wrinkled white stockings drawn over your shoes, and layers of abbreviated tarlatan petticoats, edged and fringed and bunched with sprays of myrtle creeper. The opera ran for three consecutive nights and the vernal decorations had to be renewed each night. You recollected, too, that graveyards were robbed to secure the myrtle. And you had a gilded stick for a wand with a bouquet of flowers tied on the end, making it look like a feather duster. Memory went farther into the archives and recalled the tin star that wabbled on your forehead, and your flowing locks hanging down behind in "crimps." You thought then you were the "whole show," and when you side-stepped and bounced across the stage with dozens of other spindle-legged little sprites, warbling, "Sprites and fairies gaily tripping, tripping forth to meet the queen——" you were certain none danced with your grace, and that the footlights were your vocation.

You were so lost in the paradise of recollection, that the sound of slow footsteps, thudding on the board walk, brought you back to Sleepy Town with a start. You saw coming toward you an old man dressed in decorous black broadcloth, and wearing on his head a silk hat of a vintage long gone. His manner was that of a gentleman of the old school when he reached your side and uncovered, and involuntarily you put him in a house you had just passed. It was a pillared dwelling, with many small-paned windows and a knocker on the paneled door. You were glad when he went in the gate and up the path, paved with sunken bricks, and into the door with the knocker, because it proved your intuition was correct.

After he was gone, the street was again deserted and you left it, to go down a lane edged with a bit of the virgin forest. The forest dwellers were at noon rest, also. All you heard was a jay-bird's raucous cry, and all you saw were two ragged-feathered robbins, hopping about voiceless, their plumage shabby and dishevelled, and looking as if they had been leading a wild life. You were pleased when a friendly dog came trotting out of a weed-choked yard to break the solitude, and greeted you with a wag of his tail and a lift of his upper lip, which was meant for a smile. You said, "How do you do?" to him and felt pleased again that he caught your skirt in his teeth and gave it a pull when you went by. And when you swung your hand back to pat his head and he nipped your fingers with a harmless little bite, you were pleased some more—that is you were if you understood dog courtesy and walked unafraid.

The lane led you back to the main street where signs of life were stirring. A man had arrived in a wagon and stood by his horses, eating a thin, round pie from a paper plate. You were interested in this metropolitan indication, and lingered to watch the pie go to its doom, meanwhile pretending you were absorbed in a window with nothing in it but a sheet of fly paper strewn with the dead and dying.

As you went on, more evidences of life were made manifest. A tow-headed boy dashed across the road, kicking up a cloud of dust in his flight, and two women came from the dark recesses of a shop to stand in the door and stare curiously at the stranger on the broad highway. By the time you reached the corner whence you had started, the car was thundering across the bridge, the reverberations waking more of the villagers from their lethargy. The popcorn boy sprang from the soil, armed with his stock in trade. Five or six people hastened from different directions, intending to "go to the city." Others came to see them start, and the appearance of three farm wagons and one phaeton, rounding the corner in a procession, converted the hitherto peaceful street into a teeming thoroughfare of commerce.

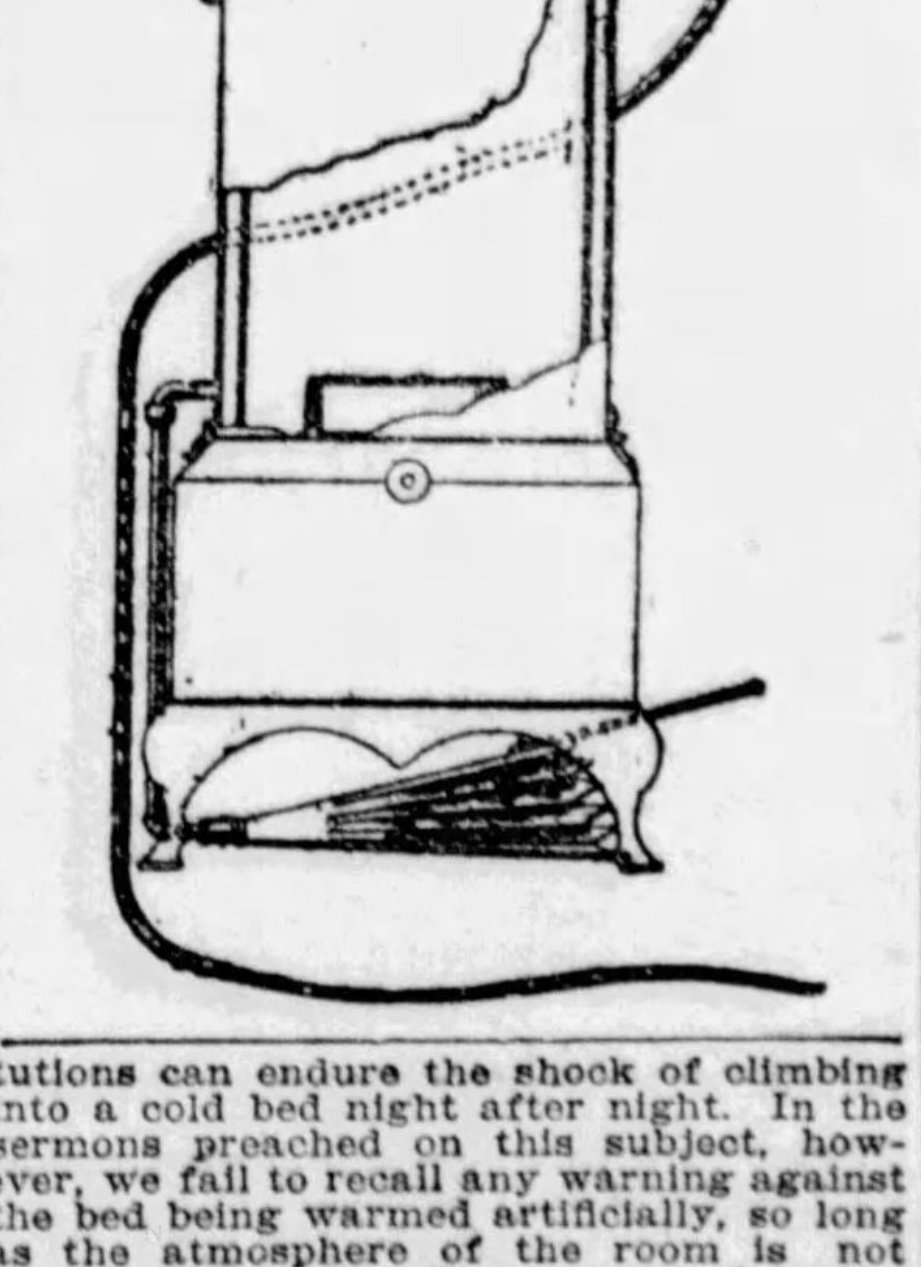
It was from this exciting scene you took your departure, and when, as the car moved over the track into the green, rolling country, you thrust your head out of the window for one last, lingering gaze, and you saw a half-dozen barefoot boys with as many dogs at their heels, scurrying and whooping toward the river, you knew that at last Sleepy Town had come thoroughly awake.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

Device to Warm the Bed.

In spite of the continued sermons which are preached on the necessity of sleeping in cold rooms in the winter instead of having them heated to a high temperature, we are apt to forget the admonitions as the temperature declines out of doors, and open the dampers in the pipes leading to the sleeping chambers. There is no question about the cooler air being more healthful for breathing than the artificially heated atmosphere rising from the furnace, but only the most robust constitutions can endure the shock of climbing into a cold bed night after night. In the sermons preached on this subject, however, we fail to recall any warning against the bed being warmed artificially, so long as the atmosphere of the room is not heated, so the invention presented in the accompanying drawing does not conflict with the cold air advocates. Its purpose is to warm the interior of the bed, making it comfortable in a few moments, so that the shivering fresh air disciple will no longer hesitate about retiring. This invetnion can be used best in connection with a small gas or kerosene stove, which should be lighted in another room just long enough to heat the air contained in the compartment formed by the double wall surrounding the combustion chamber. Beneath the stove will be seen a bellows, which is connected with the air reservoir, while a rubber hose leads from the top of this chamber to discharge the heated air. Now, all that is necessary is to insert the end of the hose beneath the bed covering and operate the bellows with the foot, pumping a stream of warm air into the bed, the temperature of which soon rises to the point of comfort.



SERVING A DUAL PURPOSE.

A harmless bullet, consisting of wax and suet, has been invented and used in several French duels.—Daily Paper.

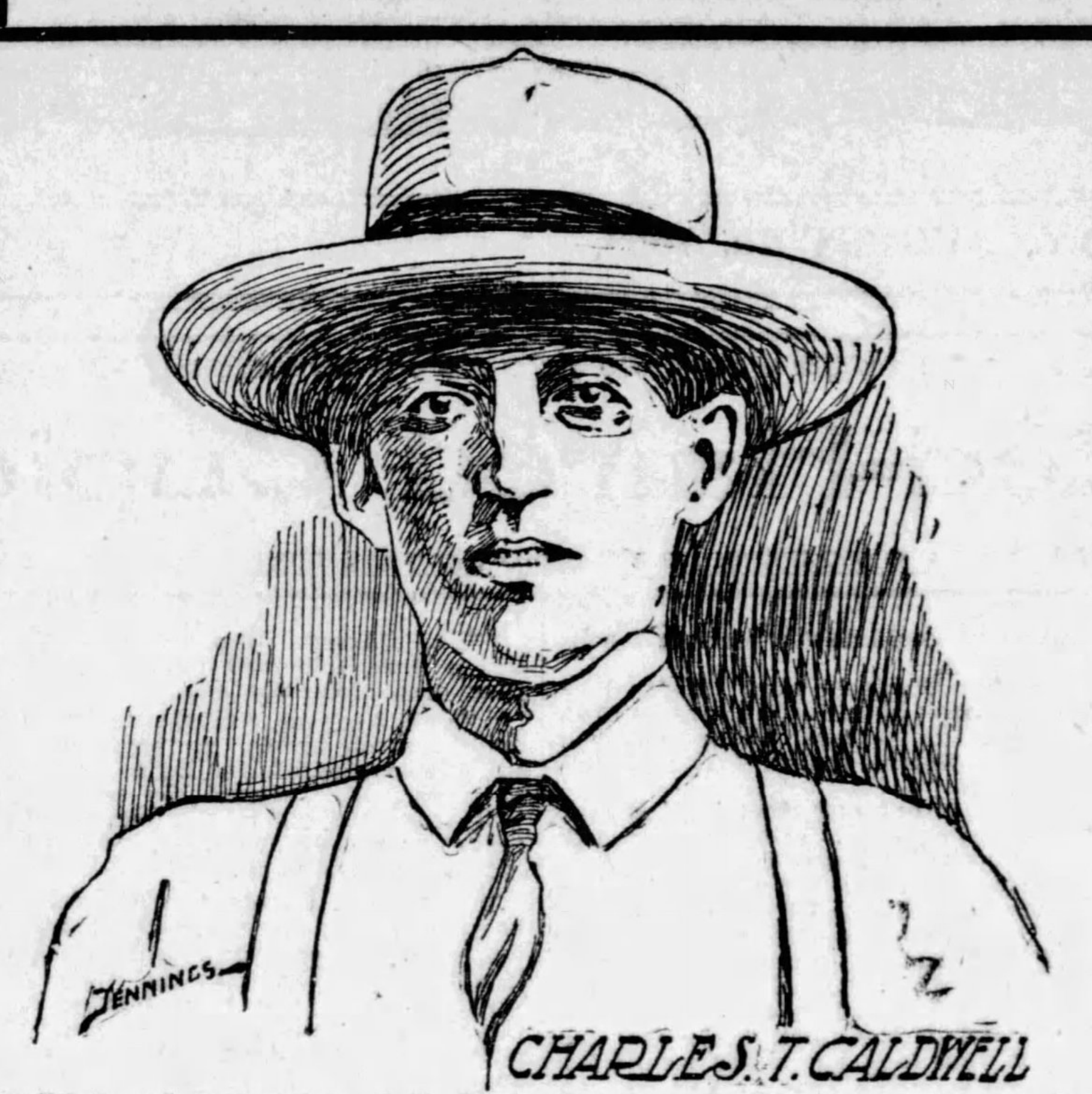
O lay aside the cruel lead,
Give me the fat of beeves,
This band, preparing blood to shed,
Its innocence retrieves.

My honor, firing at a touch,
Still hesitates at gore;
I should not love it half so much,
Loved I not safety more.

Time was I felt my passion wane
Beneath the pistol's spell;
Now let it wax, for once again
Le jeu vaut la chandelle.

So may the man who loves his life
Wax wroth and never rue it,
May counterfeit a mimic strife,
Yet seeking peace ensue it.
—Punch.

HE MAKES BUILDINGS GROW LIKE MAGIC



Builders and contractors of St. Louis World's fair structures have been properly startled by the achievement of young Charles T. Caldwell, who in 26 days built more than two-thirds of the largest edifice that is to adorn the grounds.

The wonder grows when it is learned that Caldwell closed his schoolbooks only six years ago. He accomplished his great building feat with a gin pole, a simple mast with block and tackle, while other contractors have used steam hoisting derricks and travelers. Caldwell's apparatus cost him $50. The devices of another contractor on the grounds cost $36,000.

The building to which Caldwell has directed his energies is the agricultural. It is to be 1,800 feet long and 600 feet wide, and will cover 23 acres of ground. If Caldwell's plans are carried out the building will be completed within a total of 50 working days after the first great timber was hoisted.

Superintendent Caldwell was born in Delaware, O., 28 years ago. He says it is easy enough to beat building records if you know how the thing ought to be done, and then get at it and do it without wasting any time. His superintendent of riggers is George W. Parisho, whose training was had under James Stewart, the young American who has recently astonished Great Britain. With 24 men to five gin poles Parisho in 26 days has raised 1,580 separate pieces of framework used in 79 rows of posts and trusses.

Horticulture, a much smaller building, is in the hands of Caldwell & Drake, with whom Charles T. Caldwell is associated. Its construction is under the supervision of T. J. Caldwell, 26 years old, a brother of Charles. Charles Caldwell established the world's record for rapid building when he erected the immense West Baden hotel in Indiana. That building has 612 rooms, a dome 200 feet in diameter and contains more than 8,000,000 bricks. The structure arose from its foundations to the pinnacle of the dome in eight and a half months.

THE FORTUNATE REPUBLIC

Advantages of Irrigation in Adding to the Consuming Population, to Use Our Surplus Manufactures.

England is hard hit by the enormous commercial expansion of the United States. We are selling our manufactured goods to its own people in the very shadow of its factories. We are furnishing the bread and meat to feed its subjects. We are selling all sorts of ingenious machinery, including agricultural implements, to its colonial inhabitants—yes, and building their bridges, supplying their locomotives and installing their electrical plants. We are rapidly making the British empire a sort of commercial province—a dumping ground for the surplus product of our farms, our mines and our factories.

So ominous has this situation become that Joseph Chamberlain, shrewdest of English statesmen, is willing to stake his power and his fame upon the startling proposition to abandon free trade and adopt protection as the only possible means of saving his country from a condition of economic dependence, which, in his opinion, has already become dangerous and may soon become abject.

In the meantime Americans have something to think of. They may well indulge in a moment of pride at the thought that the struggling people who, little more than a century ago, snatched up the sword to cut themselves loose from Great Britain, have so soon vanquished the mother country on the economic field. But "pride goeth before a fall." If a market which now absorbs forty per cent. of our export trade shall be closed against us, where and how are we to make good so vast a deficit?

That is a question which may only be answered when we understand the true explanation of our success and of our strength.

The economic greatness of the United States is the fruit of a policy of peaceful conquest over the resources of a virgin continent. Without this great item of raw material, the finished product which the world acknowledges in the industrial America of today would have been impossible.

We shall find continued national supremacy where we found it in the first place—in the development of our own boundless and magnificent resources. Those who say that the conquest of this continent "is now complete," speak idly, or know not whereof they speak. The conquest of this continent is but begun.

If England has its Canada, its South Africa and its Australasia—to which it now looks "to pluck the flower Saftety, from the nettle, Danger"—we have our Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, our Utah, Idaho and Nevada, our Washington, Oregon and California, our New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma—in all, seventeen states and territories with which to hold level, and more than level, the far-flung dependencies of the British empire.

And these undeveloped lands of ours are not divided by the seven seas, but stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, their citizens clasping hands across borders that are only imaginary. Here is a market for the output of our shops and factories potentially greater than Great Britain and all its colonies with their present population. Here is an "empire" which already enjoys unrestricted free trade within itself, accompanied by "preferential tariffs" against the world.

A population of one hundred millions might live in prosperous contentment in the far west. There is everything to inspire and reward their industry—the charm of climate and of scenery, the fertility of soil, the unimaginable wealth of water, forest and mine, and, across the Pacific, new worlds to conquer.

But the United States may not rest upon its honors and retain its supremacy. It must keep on with its historic policy of civilization. It must continue that marvelous reciprocal process by which it has so rapidly risen to immeasurable heights of economic power—the making of new communities to feed the old, the enlargement of old communities to feed the new.

The greatest step yet taken to this end is the adoption of the plan of national irrigation. It is a new policy, not yet advanced beyond the experimental stage. But those who know most about it believe it is a policy big with national fate.

There is one condition alone upon which it can possibly succeed. This is that it shall be used to create independent homes for the largest possible number of human beings. And this result is, in turn, dependent on something else—that the nation shall retain the ownership of its present domain until the genuine home-seeker, home-owner and home-builder is ready to come into his heritage.

Existing land laws are ill-suited to conditions in the west. They have been persistently used to enable speculators and adventurers to acquire public property for private exploitation. The looting of the public domain is going on today at an appalling rate and the whole object of national irrigation will be defeated unless it is stopped by the early action of congress.

Fortunate beyond all other nations in the possession of a vast field of domestic colonization and internal expansion, the republic will repent in bitterness any further delay in repealing the desert land law, the timber and stone act and the commutation clause of the homestead act. And this may only be done by an aroused, insistent and uncompromising public opinion. The President has taken the initiative in officially and publicly denouncing these laws. Will the people support him?

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

ABOUT COMPLEXIONS

Food Makes Them Good or Bad.

Saturate the human body with strong coffee and it will in time show in the complexion of the coffee drinker.

This is caused by the action of coffee on the liver, thus throwing part of the bile into the blood. Coffee complexions are sallow and muddy and will stay that way until coffee is given up entirely.

The sure way to recover rosy cheeks and red lips is to quit coffee and drink Postum Food Coffee which makes red blood. "I had been for more than 20 years an inveterate coffee drinker and it is absolutely true that I had so completely saturated myself with this drug that my complexion toward the last became perfectly yellow and every nerve and fibre in me was affected by the drugs in coffee.

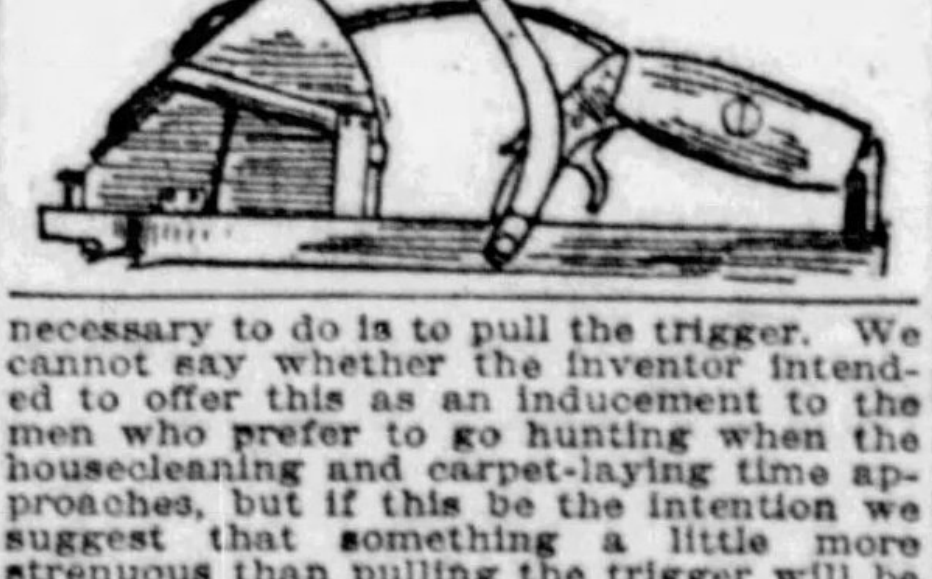
"For days at a time I had been compelled to keep to my bed on account of nervous headache and stomach trouble and medicines did not give me any relief. I had never consulted a physician in regard to my headaches and terrible complexion and I only found out the cause of them after I commenced the use of Postum which became known to me through Grape-nuts. We all liked the food Grape-nuts and it helped us so we thought Postum must certainly have merit and we concluded to try it. We found it so delicious that we continued the use altogether although I never expected it to help my health.

"After a few months my headaches were all gone and my complexion had cleared wonderfully, then I knew that my troubles had been caused by coffee and had been cured when I left off coffee and drank Postum in its place." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum will change the blood of any coffee drinker and rosy cheeks and health take the place of a yellow skin and disease.

Carpet Laying Implement.

The old-fashioned way to lay a carpet was to get on your hands and knees and tug and strain until your arms ached and your hands were blistered before the last tack was in place. But since that period several inventions in this line have lightened the work, until now, if you are compelled to put down carpets yourself, the task need not be dreaded as in days gone by. With the latest idea in carpet laying tools, about the only thing which it seems necessary to do is to pull the trigger. We cannot say whether the inventor intended to offer this as an inducement to the men who prefer to go hunting when the housecleaning and carpet-laying time approaches, but if this be the intention we suggest that something a little more strenuous than pulling the trigger will be needed as an inducement to this end. To operate this machine, it is necessary to grasp it by the handle, insert the prongs beneath the front end of the implement in the edge of the carpet, and, after stretching the carpet to the required tension, pull the trigger which fastens the tack in place. The tacks are automatically fed into position beneath the hammer, and the latter must be elevated and secured by the trigger mechanism previous to each blow. The trigger itself will be seen beneath the forward end of the handle, in convenient position for operation the instant the carpet is properly stretched, while a spring is arranged to greatly increase the force of the blow which the hammer strikes on the head of the tack.



Venezuelan Bolivars.

Venezuela will have coined at the Philadelphia mint 4,000,000 bolivars in silver. A bolivar is worth 19.8 cents and its name is pronounced bo-lee-ver, with the accent on the middle syllable.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

Will some reader kindly give me a method to prevent red ants from coming into the kitchen or cupboard? I have been troubled for a number of years with that little pest and have been trying different remedies, but without success.—S., Monroe, S. D.

Will some reader please tell me how to make vinegar out of the skimmings when making sorghum molasses? Mine is a year old, but does not get sour.—K., Berthoud, Col.

Will some one tell me, through your paper, what is the trouble with my chickens? They seem perfectly well, but when dressed have crooked breast bones, with a scab on and some raw sores. It seems worse on the old ones. The meat is dark.—P., Bott, N. D.

I have a field I want to sow in wheat this fall, and also want to seed to orchard grass and blue grass. Is it better to sow them with the wheat, or not till in the spring? Please tell whether it should be covered after sowing.—W., Sculton, Pa.

I wish to ask the readers of the Farmstead if any of them can tell me how to put up fruit in its natural state so that it will keep and be fresh any time I want to use it.—B., Beaverton, Mich.

I have a nice 2-year-old colt, which has a ringbone just above his hoof. I would be glad if some one would give me a remedy that will cure it, through your valuable paper.—S., Mosheim, Tenn.

Preserving Eggs.

Editor Farmstead: Tell H., of Tellico Junction, Tenn., that it is claimed eggs can be kept one year by putting them in a liquid made as follows: One-half pint of slacked lime, one-half pint salt and one gallon of water. Stir well, let it settle and use the clear liquid. The eggs will look fresh, but will not be the same as fresh ones.—B., Beaverton, Mich.

Egg-Eating Dogs.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to the question, 'what will cure dogs of eating eggs?': Boil one, tie or hold the dog and put it into his mouth while very, very hot; hold its mouth shut; it will burn him, but will surely cure him.—P., Bott, N. D.

Warts on Animals.

Editor Farmstead:—L., or Randleman, N. C., wants something to take warts off cows' teats. Take live-forever and pound the juice out of it, put lard on it and boil to make a salve. Grease the wart once a day until it is gone.—V., Keelersburg, Pennsylvania.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell M., of Hesperia, Mich., to use buttermilk for warts on cattle—nothing better.—R., Chester, Iowa.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell J., of Anvil, W. Va., to put castor oil on his colt's nose, and the warts will disappear. It will make them raw and sore, but they will go off.—M., Salisbury, Vt.

Steel Parts of Tools.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell T., of Denova, Iowa, to paint the mold boards of plows and all other plow shovels or drill hoes, planter blades, etc., with a coating of white lead and oil. I guarantee this formula to be a success.—W., Carroll, O.

Ostrich Farming.

Editor Farmstead:—Noting in your paper of August 6, an article under the heading of "Ostrich Pulls Small Dsg Cart," I thought it might be of interest to your large circle of readers to give a few facts about ostrich farming. I quote: "One of the most remarkable and interesting sights to be seen in the United States is the Florida ostrich farm. (The writer has visited 37 states and territories and endorses this statement.) While ostrich farming in Florida is a comparatively new industry, dating only from the winter of 1898-99, it has proved an unqualified success, and now contains over 200 ostriches, ranging from seven to ten feet high, and weighing 250 to 400 pounds each. All the older birds are named. For instance, there are President McKinley and Victoria, Mark Hanna and wife, Admiral Schley and Little Cuba, Bendigo and Little Egypt (African birds, 30 years old), Teddy Roosevelt and wife, Prince of Wales and Lilian Langtry, Admiral Dewey and Miss Manila. Each pair of mated birds is kept in a separate corral, with a six-foot space between, to prevent the males from fighting. The younger birds (not yet mated) and those not wanted for breeding, roam together in a large central enclosure, presenting a rare sight.

During the laying and incubating season, the males become very fierce, and sometimes dangerously wound a man with a blow of the foot. They kick forward with the strength of a horse, and with a downward, scratching movement. A certain amount of safety can be secured by lying flat on the ground, as they can kick dangerously only at the height of about three feet and over. The egg weighs three and a half to four pounds, and is equal to about 30 hens' eggs. Oliver W., the famous racing ostrich (record, 2:02), gives daily exhibitions during the winter tourist season. He has spent the past three summers at Saratoga, and has given successful track exhibitions at many of the principal fairs throughout the north, hitched to a pneumatic-tired racing wagon. He was driven two half-mile heats daily against a saddle horse, and in each instance this exhibition proved to be one of the chief attractions. Oliver W. is positively the only thoroughly harness-broken ostrich in America today.—H., Fitzgerald, Ga.

Can Grow Egyptian Cotton.

Egyptian cotton, which is supposed to be the finest in the world, can be grown in the United States, as well as it can in Egypt. This is the conclusion of experts of the department of agriculture, as the result of experiments extending over three years. The result of this discovery will be to increase the value of the cotton crop by some $10,000,000. That is a conservative estimate. It will also result in putting an end to the importation every year of many hundreds of bales of cotton from Egypt, which are brought all this way to be spun in the mills in Massachusetts and other New England states. Prof. Herbert J. Webber has been working on the problem of introducing the Egyptian cotton. He found that it would be necessary to breed hybrid strains in order to adapt the foreign cotton to American conditions of climate, soil and seasons. Incidentally he has secured from the new strains, longer, heavier and finer fibers, and larger bolls. Thus he insures a larger yield of a much finer variety of cotton. This year will serve to "fix" the characteristics which have been developed in the hybrids, and by next year the government will be ready to distribute seed to planters.

New Potato Scourge.

Samuel Price, a Ravenna (Ohio) farmer, has discovered a new and formidable potato pest. While inspecting a field of the tubers he noticed large sections of dead and dying plants, due to the presence of a mosquito-headed, dark-bodied bug, about a quarter inch in length, armed with a needle-like proboscis which it thrusts into the stalk of the growing vine and extracts its juices. He immediately communicated with the Ohio experimental station at Wooster, which institution dispatched an expert to the Price farm, and he has just returned with specimens of the new bug. It was something entirely new at the station. The new comer is very lively and flies like a carrier pigeon. All ordinary methods of warfare are futile against him and thus far no successful way of combating the new enemy has been discovered. It threatens to become a potato scourge and is appearing on many other farms in the vicinity of Ravenna.

Hessian Fly in Ohio.

The Ohio agricultural experimental station has issued quite an elaborate bulletin upon the "Hessian Fly in Ohio," the recent attack of this insect upon the wheat fields of the state having exceeded in destructiveness any previous attack of which there is record. The Hession fly is about half the size of a mosquito, which it resembles considerably in appearance. Many farmers mistake the crane fly for it, but the latter is many times larger. Prof. Thorne, in concluding his article, says that the two factors which conduce most to outbreaks in the Hessian fly are a scarcity of the parasites, which hold the fly in check, and a warm October, and that these two factors must work in conjunction. From an entomological standpoint it is possible to avoid injury from the fly by very late seeding, but in average season the risk of winter injury to wheat sown sufficiently late to avoid the fly appears to be quite as great as the risk from the fly.

Neither manure, fertilizers nor what is known as good husbandry seem to have any effect in reducing the ravages of the fly. On the contrary, the better conditions under which the seeding is done, the more wheat plants are placed at the disposal of the fly. It is true, however, that when the seeding is deferred to a late date careful preparation and fertilization of the soil will do much toward enabling the plants to endure the winter.

The more practical method of combating this pest would seem to be, when danger from fly is apprehended, to sow a part of the crop at a moderately early date—say from about September 5 in the lake shore counties to about the 18th along the Ohio river; then watch the young plants closely for the minute, reddish eggs of the fly. If none are found when the plants are 10 to 12 days old, sow the remainder of the crop, but if the young plants are found to be considerably infested, wait another week before sowing.

Another method which might commend itself to some would be to make several sowings, a few days apart, in the hope that some of these would draw the main attack of the fly and thus save the others. It has been repeatedly observed that wheat sown one day may be severely injured by the fly, while that sown the next day may escape, the apparent explanation being that the first sowing has drawn the full force of the fly attack and thus protected that sown later. For this outcome to be realized it is evident that the first sowing must be large enough to furnish plants enough for all the flies.

Items of Interest.

The high price of cotton has made Porto Ricans cotton crazy. This industry has been wholly neglected since the civil war until this season, in which 1,000 acres have been planted.

The sugar beet belt extends from the Valley of the Hudson westward through southern Michigan and northern Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah to the Pacific slope in California.

Argentina exports more than three millions pounds of butter annually, nearly all of it to Great Britain. It brings 16 cents a pound at the creameries, and the exporter gets an average of 24 cents a pound. Butter from no other country, except Denmark, brings as good a price. The cows are principally Durham crosses.

Macaroni wheat seed was first imported in 1901. The following facts are attested by South Dakota farmers: Its yield is 60 to 120 per cent greater than that of blue stem and Fife wheats; in quality it is better than the Italian; the demand for it is greater than the supply; its bread is more nutritious, and, to many, more palatable, than ordinary bread.

Poultry Raising.

A fowl of whatever age is supplied with a gizzard full of grit for grinding hard grain. If this is fed, the organ develops with the chick, and is consequently active and muscular; but soft food tends, by a partial disuse of the grinding organ, to render the muscles soft, the food is imperfectly digested, and there will be more or less bowel trouble.

The hen, at least those of the American or Asiatic breeds, has not yet recognized the fact that her services as an incubator are not desired by her owner, and when spring comes around the process of "breaking up" her natural inclination to raise a family has to be undergone.

The old methods of starving, sousing in water, whirling around the head, etc., are both cruel and unnecessary. A pen without nests, or an inverted barrel set on three bricks is all that is required. If the aforesaid pen contains one or more lively young cockerels, the process of "breaking up" will be much more rapid, two days having sufficed in many cases, and the hen will in a week or ten days begin laying again, having had a good rest.

The talk of science in poultry raising is at the best misleading, and most of it is the veriest bosh. If "common sense" were used in place of the word "science," the minds of many amateur poultrymen would be much relieved.

There is nothing modern in the idea of artificial incubation, which was practiced by the early Egyptians in heated ovens, the operators ascertaining the correct temperature by the same method that many housewives employ, placing the hand in the oven. It is also apparent that if a hen is too fat she needs more exercise and less fattening food—corn; if the contrary, feed more corn than usual until she is in good condition, and no person in his right mind would confine a fowl to any one article of diet, no matter how good that may be. All know that fowls must have green food, grass, etc., and that if they are deprived of natural animal food, bugs, worms, and grasshoppers, the deficiency must be supplied by ground meat and bone.

Most keepers of poultry keep their houses too tightly closed in winter, through a mistaken idea that the hens will get cold. If these persons were as well protected against cold as their fowls the recent legislation regarding coal dealers would have been unnecessary. As with human beings, hens are more liable to catch cold through having the house so tightly closed that frost collects on the walls and keeps the house damp, than if doors and windows were wide open, as they should be unless a storm would drive in. Hens will lay well in a house when a bucket of water freezes solid over night and eggs have to be collected several times a day to prevent freezing.

Cut clover is an important addition to the daily mash in winter, and cabbages also are valuable as green food. Simply cut in half and throw into the pen, and the hens will eat all but the core in a very short time.

In a cold house more heating food, such as corn, will be needed to keep up the body temperature of the fowls, but as long as they are prevented from sleeping in a draft of air they will lay and be enough healthier to pay the increased cost of maintenance many times over.

For laying stocks, chicks hatched the latter part of March or first of April are early enough, as nothing is gained by getting them out earlier, the hens usually going through a partial moult along in January or February, just when they most need their warm covering. Hence there is a decided falling off in the egg production, just when they are highest, while chicks hatched a couple of months later are laying heavily.

All statements such as flocks of 2,000 to 3,000, or more, fowls averaging 200 eggs per year, should be stored away on the top shelf of the reader's mind and labeled "to be demonstrated," for among expert poultrymen a large flock which averages fourteen or fifteen dozen eggs per hen is the exception rather than the rule.

While there are well authenticated cases in which a few have reached and exceeded the 200 mark, it remains to be proved that a flock of any size will come anywhere near it.

About eight to ten hens of the Asiatic, ten to twelve of the American, and twelve to fifteen of the Mediterranean breeds should be confined with the male bird when eggs for hatching are wanted. While these numbers have been exceeded, it is better to be on the safe side, for a lot of eggs low both in fertility and vitality means three weeks' time lost during the hatching season which cannot be regained, even supposing that the chicks hatched from excessively large matings are strong and vigorous, which rarely happens.

Although nearly every poultry keeper is ready to swear that the breed he happens to fancy is the best on earth, permanent popularity is surely based on utility, and it is doubtful whether actual tests of the best strains of popular breeds, such as Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns, would show much difference as regards egg production.

Brown eggs are preferred in Boston and vicinity. The New York market prefers white eggs.

SEASICKNESS.

A report on seasickness in Zentralblatt for innere Medicin may be condensed as follows: The rocking of the ship produces a contraction of the arteries of the head, and therefore an acute anaemia of the brain. This acute local bloodlessness has as its consequences nausea and vomiting. The strain of vomiting corrects this bloodlessness temporarily. The vomiting is from impulses from the brain and does not depend upon the condition of the stomach. Everything that tends to increase the flow of the blood to the brain ameliorates seasickness. There is, in the first place, the horizontal posture, then remedies that cause dilatation of the vessels of the brain. Among these many be mentioned chloral hydrate, which may be taken in doses of five grains three or four times within a few hours, and amyl nitrate in doses of two or three drops by inhalation. Potassium bromide and antipyrin in not too small doses appear to be of value.

African Railway.

Trains are running on the railway from Mombassa, on the Indian Ocean, to Lake Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 548 miles. The road will make a saving in transportation of Uganda and East African protectorates of $175,000 a year.

STEEL TUBULAR FENCE POSTS.

Absolutely indestructible. A permanent Fence Post suitable for fields, farms, pastures, etc. Made of a one-piece hollow tube. Costs no more than the ordinary cedar post. We have all kinds of wire for sale. Write for Free Catalogue No. 297, CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. West 35th and Iron Streets, Chicago.

WHENCE COMES THIS MIGHTY HEALING POWER.

All the Land Wonders at the Remarkable Cures Effected by Professor Adkin.

Heals Diseases Called Incurable.

Ministers, Doctors and Professional Men Tell How He Has Cured the Blind, the Lame, the Paralytic and Many on the Very Brink of Death.

FREE HELP FOR THE SICK.

Professor Adkin Offers to Help All Sufferers from Any Disease Absolutely Free of Charge--Professional Men Investigate His Powers.

PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN.
President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons.

In all parts of the country men and women, doctors and surgeons, clergymen and educators, are wondering at the remarkable cures made by Professor Thomas F. Adkin, discoverer of the Adkin Vitaopathic treatment.

Prof. Adkin heals not by drugs, nor by Christian Science, nor by Osteopathy, nor by Hypnotism, but by a subtle psychic force of nature in combination with certain vital magnetic remedies which contain the very elements of life and health.

A reporter recently talked with Prof. Adkin, and was asked to invite all readers of this paper who are sick, or who are worried by the ills of those dear to them, to write to him for assistance. "Some people have declared," said Prof. Adkin, "that my powers are superhuman, they call me a man of mysterious powers. This is not so; I cure because I understand nature, because I use the subtle force of nature, to build up the system and restore health. But at the same time I believe that it would not have been given me to make the discoveries I have made or the ability to develop them, if it had not been intended that I should use them for the general good. I therefore feel that it is my duty to give the benefit of the science I practice to all who are suffering. I want you to tell your readers that they can write to me in the strictest confidence if they are troubled with any kind of disease, and I will thoroughly diagnose their cases and prescribe a simple home treatment which I positively guarantee to effect a complete cure, absolutely free of charge. I care not how serious their cases, nor how hopelessly they may seem. I want them to write to me and let me make them well. I feel that this is my life work.

So great is the sensation wrought in the medical world by the wonderful cures performed by Prof. Adkin, that several professional gentlemen were asked to investigate the cures. Among these gentlemen were Dr. L. B. Hawley and Mr. L. G. Doane, both famous physicians and surgeons. After a thorough and painstaking investigation, these eminent physicians were so astounded at the far-reaching powers of Prof. Adkin, and the wonderful efficacy of Vitaopathy that they volunteered to forsake all other ties in life and all other kinds of treatment, and devote themselves to assisting Prof. Adkin, in his great work for humanity. With the discovery of the Adkin Vitaopathy treatment, eminent physicians are generally agreed that the treatment of disease has at last been reduced to an exact science.

In all some 8,000 men and women have been cured by the powers of Prof. Adkin. Some were blind, some were lame, some were deaf, some were paralytics, scarcely able to move, so great was their infirmity. Others were afflicted with Bright's disease, heart disease, consumption, and other so-called incurable diseases. Some were sufferers from kidney trouble, dyspepsia, nervous debility, insomnia, neuralgia, constipation, rheumatism and other similar ills. Some were men and women addicted to drunkenness, morphine and other evil habits. In all cases Prof. Adkin treats he guarantees a cure. Even those on the brink of the grave, with all hope of recovery gone and despaired of by doctors and friends alike, have been restored to perfect health by the force of Vitaopathy, and Prof. Adkin's marvelous skill. And, remarkable as it may seem, distance has made no difference. Those living far away have been cured in the privacy of their own homes, as well as those who have been treated in person. Prof. Adkin asserts that he can cure any one at any distance as well as though he stood before him.

Read a few short extracts from those who have taken his home treatment at a distance and decide for yourself whether his claims are well founded.

From Mrs. Addie E. Hough, Omaha, Neb., comes this kindly expression:

I was ailing for 15 years, and spent a small fortune doctoring, but did not get well. Have had seven doctors treat me (the best in the state), but they failed to understand my trouble. Then I had two operations which left me in a worse state than ever.

I read your advertisement, wrote to you for advice, took your treatment which was very pleasant to take, and now I am well and hardy, free from pain, happy and grateful for the great benefits I have received.

Not long ago John Adams, of Blakesbury, Ia., who had been lame for 20 years, was permanently cured by Prof. Adkin without an operation of any kind. About the same time the city of Rochester, N. Y., was startled by the cure of one of its oldest residents, Mr. P. A. Wright, who had been partly blind for a long period. John E. Neff, of Millersburgh, Pa., who had suffered for years from a cataract over his left eye, was speedily restored to perfect sight, without an operation. From Logansport, Ind., comes the news of the recovery of Mrs. Mary Eicher, who had been practically deaf for a year, while in Warren, Pa., Mr. G. W. Savage, a noted photographer and artist, who was not only partially blind and deaf, but at death's door from a complication of diseases, was restored to perfect health and strength by Prof. Adkin.

W. H. Mitchell, of Fenton, Ont., Canada—To all whom this may concern: I, W. H. Mitchell, do hereby state that having been treated by Thos. F. Adkin for a complication of diseases and having been cured in three weeks' time, when all other remedies failed, I desire to acknowledge this by own handwriting, and if anyone wishes to correspond with me relative to my case I will gladly do so, believing that in helping others to take the treatment, they will never regret it as long as they live.

W. P. Betts, of Paris, Texas, says before beginning your treatment I thought it was a scheme to deceive the unwary and get money. I had tried so many kinds of kidney cure all without avail I became despondent. Your month's treatment has restored my kidneys to their normal condition, and I am feeling good in every way. Backache has gone, constipation of long standing is a thing of the past. Appetite and digestion good. Sleep well nights, and I am in my sixty-sixth year, and making a good livelihood at farm work. Vitaopathy, the invisible power, the science of life, the gift of God, has accomplished this. May you live long and be happy.

Here is another—I wish to write you what I call good news. The month's treatment nearly finished and so are my troubles. I have had no palpitation for over two weeks. My rest is just lovely; sleep like a babe, drop to sleep as soon as I get to bed. Before I commenced your treatment I was up some nights as many as eight and ten times, and have lain wake until 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. I can express my feelings in no other way than by saying wonderful, wonderful! —Mrs. V. D. Spaulding, Fletcher, Vt.

And this: A short time ago I saw in the Houston Post your advertisement, I sent for the treatment, and when I received it I was suffering great pain. I was so blind that I could not see to read. On the 23rd day of February I received your Vitaopathic treatment; on the fourth day that I tried the treatment the pains all left me suddenly; I have felt no pain since. I earnestly request all who may be suffering as I have suffered to write you, giving a statement of their case and take a month's home treatment. I am sure that if they will do so they can be cured by Vitaopathy.

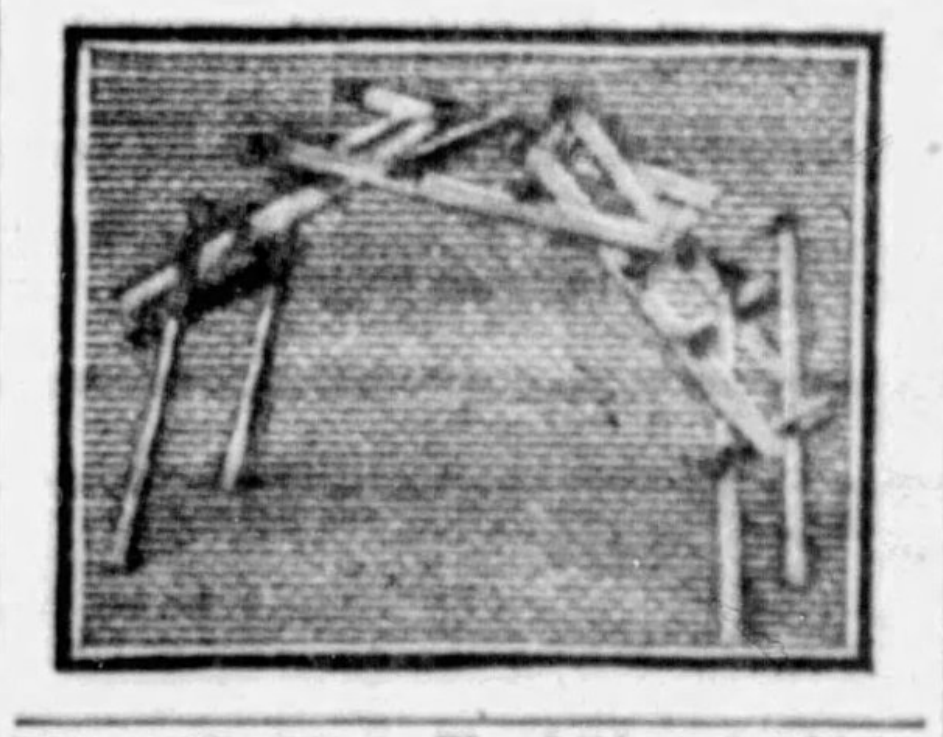
I have had honorable dealings with Prof. Adkin and his staff of physicians and surgeons and will be glad to tell anyone how I feel toward the treatment which I have received from him. Yours sincerely, P. B. COLLINS.

Vitaopathy cures not one disease alone, but it cures all diseases when used in combination with the proper remedies. If you are sick, no matter what your disease nor who says you cannot be cured, write to Prof. Adkin today; tell him the principal symptoms of your complaint, how long you have been suffering, and he will at once diagnose your case, tell you the exact disease from which you are suffering, and prescribe the treatment that will positively cure you. This costs you absolutely nothing. Prof. Adkin will also send you a copy of his marvelous new book entitled, "How to be Cured and How to Cure Others." This book tells you exactly how Prof. Adkin will cure you. It fully and completely describes the nature of his wonderful treatment. It also explains to you how you yourself may possess this great healing power and cure the sick around you.

Prof. Adkin does not ask one cent for his services in this connection. They will be given to you absolutely free. He has made a wonderful discovery, and he wishes to place it in the hands of every sick person in this country, that he may be restored to perfect health and strength. Mark your letter personal when you write, and no one but Prof. Adkin will see it. Address Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, Office 190 G, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

BRIDGE OF MATCHES.

An excellent way to test both your mechanical skill and the steadiness of the nerves is to build bridges as complicated as possible of matches. Incidentally it fills in the few minutes which one does very well to take after dinner over the coffee while one's dinner is digesting. Any kind of match stick will supply the necessary lumber for these constructions. The best for the purpose, however, are the so-called parlor matches, which are, as a rule large and strong. The bridge should be held together without glue or adhesion of any kind. The success of the construction should depend entirely upon the nicety with which the entire structure is balanced. The accompanying illustration will give sufficient working directions.



DOG IS FOSTER FATHER TO CHICKENS

A citizen of New York is the owner of a remarkable spaniel called Sunbeam. About six weeks ago a brood of chickens was hatched, their mother dying soon after. Sunbeam at once began to manifest great interest in the little orphans, and took them in charge. No stranger dares to touch his newly adopted children, and all day he follows them from place to place all over the yard. If one of them happens to wander off a short distance from the rest he is uneasy until it is back again. At night the little chicks find a roosting place in Sunbeam's shaggy coat, and if they are not to bed by a certain time Sunbeam goes after the tardy ones. The tiny chicks seem to realize that Sunbeam is their protection, and will peep long and loud if they lose sight of him.

Blamed the Dog.

A Parisian clothes dealer kicked a dog out of his shop. The dog shot out with some rapidity and knocked over a woman with a jug of milk. The woman broke the jug and upset an elderly gentleman, and the jug cut both of them. At that moment a cyclist arrived and was thrown off his machine by the prostrate figures, and simultaneously a cart came up and smashed the bicycle. The magistrate advised the entire squad to proceed against the dog, and they are now looking for it.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From L. C. Page & Co., 200 Summer street, Boston.

Count Zarka, a new novel by Sir William Magnay, is an imaginative tale of love and politics in Europe, and full of exciting incident.

The Great Scoop, by Molly Elliott Seawell, is a lively story of the courage, enterprise and integrity of an American boy, and highly commended to youthful readers.

The Little Colonel at Boarding School is another girls' story about the delightful little Kentucky maid who has been the heroine of several previous books. It is charming and entertaining.

From the Lothrop Publishing Co., 530 Atlantic avenue, Boston:

Andy Barr, by Willis B. Hawkins, is a tale of boy life in an Illinois village during the civil war. It is wholesome and amusing—of the Eben Holden type.

Ahead of the Army, by Wm. O. Stoddard, is a boys' story of an American boy, who arrived in Mexico as the Mexican war was beginning. Fiction and historic fact are well blended in a good story.

A Victim of Conscience, a novel by Milton Goldsmith, is the study of a guilty conscience, depicting the psychological effects of a crime committed by the principal actor in the story. Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

Maxwell Sommerville, professor of glyptology in the University of Pennsylvania, has added to the list of books of which he is the author, a new and attractive volume of travel, having for its title Joliffe, the name of an intelligent horse. Drexel Biddle, 225 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

A Reply to Harnack on the Essence of Christianity is a translation of Prof. Herman Cremer's lectures before the Greifswald university, the German stronghold of orthodoxy, delivered in reply to Prof. Harnack's famous critique, What is Christianity? The Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Solar Eclipse in China.

Some days before the recent solar eclipse occurred the mayor of Shanghai issued a proclamation, the purport of which was that all citizens should do their utmost to appease the heavenly powers while the phenomenon was in force. The proclamation began as follows:

"On the first day of the third month of the second year of the reign of the Emperor Kauang Sou, a great dog will begin to devour the sun."

Enigmatic this statement seems to us, but in China it is well understood, as is proved by the fact that on the day of the eclipse large crowds gathered in various places, and by threats and shouts did their best to prevent the ravenous dog from devouring the sacred sun.

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Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Apostle Paul.

Will you please give me a short sketch of the life of the apostle Paul, naming the cities he visited, how long did he stay at each and tell also how old was he when he died?"—G. G. H., Waterloo, Iowa.

All that we know with certainty of Paul is contained in the Acts of the Apostles and in the letters he wrote to different churches and individuals — the Pauline epistles—all of which are in the New Testament. As to dates, they are very doubtful. The name given him by his parents was Saul, which means "desired." Why he was also called Paul we are not told. In Acts he is called Saul until xiii, 9, where it is explained he was also called Paul; and thenceforward the latter name is used by the writer of the Acts, supposed to be Luke; and Paul uses that name of himself in his letters (epistles). The word Paul means "small, little," and probably refers to his stature.

Paul was born of Jewish parents, in Tarsus, a city of Cilicia, in Asia Minor (Acts xxii, 3). It is supposed he was born between B. C. 1 and A. D. 5. Of his parents we know nothing except that his father was of the tribe of Benjamin (Philippians iii, 5), and a Pharisee (Acts xxiii, 6). By some means not stated, Paul had acquired the Roman franchise ("I was free born," Acts xxii, 28). As Tarsus was a Greek city, Paul learned to speak and write Greek, though the Greek of that day was not the pure language of classic times. Being a Jew, Hebrew was naturally the first tongue he learned. At Tarsus, probably, he learned the tentmaker's trade (Acts xviii, 3), at which he sometimes worked. In Cilicia there was a goat's hair fabric manufactured, called cilicium, which was largely used for tents. Probably his trade was making them of this cloth.

In his defense before the Jews at Jerusalum, Acts xxii, Paul tells them he was "brought up" in Jerusalem, and educated in the school of Gamaliel. Probably his parents sent him there to be educated in the Jewish law. Gamaliel was a Pharisee, and a celebrated doctor of the law, who is referred to as authority in the Jewish Mishna. He was yet "a young man" at the time of the events narrated from Acts vi, 9 to viii, 3. His hatred of the Christians made him active in their persecution and he was finally sent, with letters from the high priest, to Damascus to continue the persecution. Acts ix opens with this and narrates the story of Paul's conversion to Christianity, which you should read now before going further.

The narration in Acts simply states that Paul preached "many days;" but from Galatians i, 17, 18, we learn that this was nearly three years (about A. D. 37-40), and that he made a trip to Arabia. Returning to Damascus he was obliged to fly to keep the Jews from killing him. He then returned to Jerusalem, but the Christians there were afraid of him. He saw but Peter and James, "the Lord's brother" (Galatians i, 18, 19). He disputed with the "Grecians." Grecian was the term applied to Jews by birth or religion, who spoke Greek. These sought to kill him, and he was sent by the Christians to Tarsus, his native place (Acts ix, 28, 29). Barnabas was preaching in Antioch, and needing help, went to Tarsus and got Paul to return and assist him. They labored there one year. They were then set apart as missionaries (Acts xiii, 1-3).

The first missionary journey covered, probably, A. D. 45 to 49. They went to the island of Cyprus, preaching in the cities; thence to the mainland, arriving at Perga, in Pamphylia. Thence they went to Antioch in Pisidia; then to Iconium, thence to Lystra, a city of Lycaonia. At Lystra Paul was stoned and left for dead, but he revived and went to Derbe; thence back to Yystra, Iconium and Antioch; thence through Pisidia to Perga in Pamphylia, into Attalia and back to Antioch. Thus ended the first journey. For details read Acts xiii 4 to 52; chap. xiv, in full.

Next came the journey to Jerusalem of Paul, Barnabas and others, to hold counsel with the mother church, and determine the relations of Gentile (pagan) converts to Christianity to the law of Moses. Read Acts xv, 1 to 31, and Galatians ii, entire. The Jewish Christians demanded that the Gentile converts should be circumcised according to the law of Moses, and observe certain other precepts therein laid down. To read Luke's account in the first 20 verses of Acts xv, we would suppose that the church in Jerusalem yielded to Paul's contention that the Gentile converts should not be burdened with the Mosaic law (Acts xv, 19); but by reading Paul's version of the matter, in Galatians ii, we find the controversy was only patched up, not settled. And it never was ended until the destruction of Jerusalem ended the Jewish Christian church.

The second missionary journey was from A. D. 50 to 54. A quarrel arose between Paul and Barnabas. They separated, and Paul, taking Silas, went through Syria and Cilicia, to Derbe and Lystra. At the latter place Timothy was taken into Paul's company. Thence they went through Phrygia and Galatia to Troas, and thence by sea across to Neapolis in Macedonia and thence to Philippi; thence through Amphipolis and Apollonia to Thessalonica. Next Paul came to Berea, and from thence to Athens, Corinth and Ephesus, whence he sailed to Caesarea, and from there went to Jerusalem again. Almost immediately he returned to Antioch, thus ending the second missionary journey. For the details, read Acts xv, 36 to 41; chapters xvi, xvii and xviii, 1 to 22.

The third missionary journey of Paul occupied the time from A. D. 54 to 58, and its story is told in Acts xviii, 23 to 28; chapters xix, xx, xxi, 1 to 17. The great epistles which belong to this period are those to the Galatians, Corinthians and Romans, and they show how Paul's mind was exercised over the burning question whether the Gentile Christians should be Judaized. He "spent some time" at Antioch, and it was probably there he had the quarrel with Peter related in Galatians ii, 11 to 14. For two years he stayed in Ephesus. When Paul reached Caesarea on his way to Jerusalem, they "tarried many days," and his companions and the Christians of that city endeavored to dissuade Paul from going to Jerusalem fearing that he would be put to death. But he went, and was "gladly received by the brethren."

Here the Jews saw him in the temple, and stirred up a riot against him. He would have been killed had not a Roman officer rescued him, but made him a prisoner. Believing, from the outcries of the Jews, that Paul was guilty of some great crime, the officer ordered him whipped until he confessed. Paul invoked his Roman citizenship to protect himself from this. The next day more than forty Jews bound themselves by a curse not to eat and drink until they had killed him. This being discovered, Paul was hurried away to Caesarea, to Felix, the procurator of Judea. These events happened in the spring of A. D. 58. Felix heard the accusations of the Jews, but put off a decision, allowing Paul's friends to see him, and treating him leniently. When Festus came to succeed to the office, Felix turned him over as an untried prisoner. The Jews asked Festus to have Paul tried in Jerusalem, intending to murder him by the way. Felix refused, but asked them to come to Caesarea to the trial. Festus was puzzled over the case, and asked Paul if he was willing to go to Jerusalem for trial. Paul then appealed to Caesar. As Festus would necessarily have to send to Caesar a report of the charges against Paul, he asked Agrippa, who, with his sister Berenice, had come to visit him, for help in the matter. Felix did not understand the religious prejudices involved, while Agrippa, being a Jew, certainly did. Agrippa desired to see and hear Paul. Accordingly the latter was brought before Festus and Agrippa, and the latter promptly decided that Paul had done nothing, and that he might have been set free if he had not appealed to Caesar. The details of these events are given in Acts xxi, 18 to 40; and on to the end of chapter xxvi. Paul's imprisonment at Saesarea was from the spring of A. D. 58 to the fall of A. D. 60.

The voyage to Rome is told in Acts xxvii and xviii, 1 to 15. The arrival at Rome was in the spring of A. D. 61. Paul was delivered to the custody of the Praetorian prefect, who allowed him to live in his own hired house, with a soldier to guard him, where he lived two years. The remaining fifteen verses of Acts tell of Paul's discourse to the Jews of Rome.

From the end of Luke's narrative, the Acts, we have only doubtful traditions as to the remainder of the apostle's life. It is believed that he was acquitted by the "Caesar"—the Emperor Nero—at the end of two years. He left Rome, and is believed to have visited Greece, Asia Minor and perhaps Spain. He was again arrested and taken to Rome. It is believed he was beheaded at Rome in Nero's great persecutions of the Christians, A. D. 67 or 68. His remains are asserted to be buried in Rome. He was somewhere from 68 to 73 years old at the time of his martyrdom.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

Elastic Currency.

In The Weekly Blade of May 11, and in other numbers, in editorials on money legislation, you spoke about an "elastic currency." What do you mean by this? Who is to be the judge about this—that is, stretch the volume of paper money out (that is, enlarge), or draw it up (that is, make it smaller)? Would the government see about this, or would it be left in the hands of bankers? I thought they were like the rest of us. If I had money loaned out, and was receiving a reasonable rate of interest, it don't seem that I would be very apt to call in the money, or a part of it, and destroy it. Or can the government make money when it is scarce, and destroy a part of it when it seems to be too plentiful?—S., Maryville, Tenn.

The term "elastic currency" is applied only to paper money, which, as you know, is simply promises to pay on demand. An elastic currency is one whose volume can be enlarged, to meet an increased demand for actual cash, and which, when this demand is satisfied, will return to its original volume, like a rubber band stretched and then released.

The need of increase, when it occurs, is apparent to all financial and business interests. The demand for loans increases beyond the ability of the banks to supply it. What is needed at such a time is a law which will allow the banks to increase the amount of their issues of national bank notes.

As to how this can be best done, that is a matter which congress will undoubtedly take up this winter. One plan suggested which has merit in it, is to allow to each national bank, when there is an extraordinary demand for currency, to make an emergency issue, not to exceed a certain ratio to its normal issue. For example, it might allow each bank to issue these notes up to 20 per cent. of its regularly authorized issue. Thus, if a bank has a normal issue of $50,000 in notes, secured by deposit of government bonds, it would be allowed to make an emergency issue of 10,000 additional.

The plan we refer to makes this "emergency issue" elastic by providing for a special tax on it. That would work in this way: Suppose, at crop-moving time, the banks, in order to supply the large sums of currency then needed, made emergency issues. The money paid to farmers for their wheat, cotton, etc., would be partly paid out by them in settling their bills or in making new purchases, and the remainder be put in bank. The money they paid out would soon find its way into the banks also, and the demand for currency would be over. Now, a bank which was paying a special tax on an emergency issue would not care to pay this tax while it had currency lying idle. It would retire the emergency issue, so as to stop the expense of the tax.

The only thing the United States would have to do would be for congress to pass a carefully-considered law which would provide for an elastic currency. The banks would do the rest, subject to the provisions of the law. You seem to think that a bank can always loan all the money it can find. This is not so. Banks look first at the security for a loan. They very properly wish to make only loans that will be repaid on the day they are due without the delay and expense of collection by law. As a result, they often have large amounts of idle funds. And none know so well as bankers the evils of an inflated currency.

Jesse's Sons.

Please give your opinion as to how many sons Jesse had.—W. D. R., Chucky City, Tenn.

There is no need of forming an opinion, when one can refer to 1st Samuel, xvi, 10, 11, and xvii, 12. In both the statement is plain that he had eight sons, of whom David was the youngest.

United States Courts.

How are referees and United States court bailiffs paid, and what salary do they receive?—C. J. H., Benton, O.

Referees in bankruptcy cases are paid $15 for each case, and expenses. The fees in other cases are fixed by the court. Bailiffs are appointed by the court, and are paid $3 per day for the time actually employed.

The Infinitive.

Is there any language beside English that forms the infinitive mode by a prefix instead of suffix? In Norman French and Saxon, the principal languages from which English came, it is formed by a suffix. Was there ever any signification to the particle "to," other than to denote the infinitive?—E. E., Andover, N. Y.

Goold Brown, in his great "Grammar of English Grammars," the largest and most exhaustive treatise on English grammar ever written, gives this explanation: "The infinitive mode is governed in general by the preposition 'to,' which commonly connects it to a finite verb." He makes this one of his rules. He also says: "Many are content to call the word 'to' a prefix, a particle, a little word, a sign of the infinitive, a part of the verb, and the like, without telling us whence it comes, how it differs from the preposition 'to' or to what part of speech it belongs." Then he goes on to show the objection to each of these dispositions of the word. He does not claim to be the first to consider "to," with the infinitive, as a preposition, and quotes previous writers who took the same view. He parses "to" as a preposition, governing the infinitive, not in the objective case, but simply as the infinitive mode.

The use of to with the infinitive is found in the Anglo-Saxon language, but we do not think in any other European tongue. In the version of the gospels into that language, made in the eleventh century (A. D. 1000 to 1101), the infinitive mode is sometimes expressed with "to," and sometimes with the termination "an."

Onesimus.

Will you please tell me who Onesimus was? It is said that he belonged to Philemon, and ran away from him and joined St. Paul and was truly converted to Christianity. Was he a negro slave from Africa?—A. R. R., Bessemer City, N. C.

All that we know of Onesimus is what is stated in the brief epistle of Paul to Philemon—which, as you will notice by the subscription at the end, was written at Rome, and sent to Philemon at Colosse by Onesimus. There were no postoffices in those days, and letters were carried by messengers. The only other reference to Onesimus is in Colossians iv, 9, from which it is inferred that he was certainly an inhabitant of Colosse, and probably a native of that city. He was a slave, who fled from his master and escaped to Rome, where he was led to embrace the gospel through Paul's preaching. After his conversion, the most happy and friendly relations sprang up between Paul and himself. Whether Paul desired his presence as a personal attendant, or as a minister of the gospel, is not certain from Philemon, 13.

Philemon, at the time Paul wrote the letter to him, was living in Colosse, was a Christian, and possibly the head of the Christians there. See verse 2. It is evident from Paul's letter that Philemon was a man of property and influence, since he is represented as the head of a numerous household, and as exercising an expensive liberality toward his friends, and the poor. He became a Christian through Paul, as is evident from verse 19; but we are not told under what circumstances they first met. Tradition has it that Philemon became bishop of Colosse, and died a martyr in the persecutions under Nero.

Colosse was a city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, on the river Lycus. Hierapolis and Laodicea were in the same region. See Colossians i, 2; iv 13, 15, 16; and Revelations i, 11; iii, 14. St. Paul is supposed by some to have visited Colosse, and founded or confirmed the Colossian church, on his third missionary journey. See Ats xviii, 23, and xix, 1.

The name Onesimus means "profitable" or "useful"—a very appropriate name for a docile and industrious slave. He was probably a native of Asia Minor, and certainly not a negro, but a white man.

Dollar of 1878.

Please tell me why there are eight tail feathers on the tail of the eagle on some of the silver dollars of 1878 date, while all others have seven? Are they rare or was there a number coined? Were they coined at any mint other than the Philadelphia mint? Is this mark of difference the only one the silver dollar has, since the first coinage in 1878?—F. E. E., Pullman, W. Va.

When the Bland silver bill was passed, in 1877, new dies for the silver dollar were engraved. The first issue was that of 1878. The fault found with the design when the coins got into general circulation, was that the eagle's tail had eight feathers, when the American eagle has but seven. A new die was made for the obverse of the coin, to remedy this. That is the only variation that has been made in the dies of this coin since the Bland law was passed. All silver dollars are coined at the Philadelphia mint, and not at the others. There was a large number coined with eight tail feathers. We do not keep the run of premiums on coins. Consult a coin dealer for such information. See rules above.

Thoroughbred and Standard Bred.

How do thoroughbreds in any kind of stock originate? How are they kept up to the standard of thoroughbreds? What is the difference between a full blood and a thoroughbred? What is the meaning of the term standard bred?—S. E. C., Clark, Missouri.

The term "thoroughbred" horse means one whose ancestry, on both sides, is from noted stock, recorded in the stud book for several generations—five in America, seven in England. "Standard bred" means, bred so as to be of a required strain or quality. A "full-blood" is an animal of unmixed blood—its ancestors, on both sides, being of the same variety. To start a regular line of breeding, the men interested must meet and organize an association, and agree upon what animals shall be entered upon the stud-book or register. Their progeny is entered as fast as born, and so on, thus keeping a record. These associations make the rules for the admission of animals to registry.

Black Horse Cavalry.

Editor Question Bureau: I have been reading the answers about the Black Horse Cavalry in your paper, and that is the only place I ever heard about it. You ask for information. I was personally acquainted with both Turner and Richard Ashby. They were gentlemen of Fauquier county, Virginia, who raised a company of cavalry at the outbreak of the war. They assisted at the capture of Harper's Ferry. Col. Turner rode a coal black stallion part of the time, and a white stallion the remainder. They were as fine as man ever rode. Both were killed under him—the white at Rood's Hill, June 3, 1862, and the black at Cross Keys, just a few minutes before the general was shot. It was the Jeff Davis legion that was raised in Prince William county, Virginia. It was this body that charged the Zouaves at Bull Run. There was no hollow square, for I was there and know. I have the life of T. J. Jackson, by Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D. There is nothing in that about the Black Horse Cavalry. I also have the life of R. E. Lee, by James D. McCabe, Jr., and there is nothing in it. I have listened to some very amusing as well as unreasonable tales about the Black Horse Cavalry. I was a member of the Thirty-third Virginia infantry, which was part of the Stonewall brigade. —Reader, Piqua, O.

Making Flint Implements.

In an answer as to the mode of making flint arrowheads, etc., you fail to say that they heat the flint, dip the pointed stick in water and touch it to the hot stone to scale off the arrow. I saw it explained that way several years ago.—C. W. R., Caldwell, Neb.

Yes, but is it really correct that this method is used? Perhaps some reader can inform us.

Squirrels Eating Bark, Etc.

Editor Question Bureau: Here in New York the red squirrel, at least, and I think the grey squirrel also, strips bark from the sugar maple in July and August, attacking no other tree, so far as I know; selecting branches (or young saplings) from an inch to three inches through, such bark being always thin and smooth. I do not think much bark is eaten. It is peeled for the sake of the sweet juice found between the bark and wood at this season, the squirrel returning day after day. The maples planted near my home lost several limbs in this way last year. Squirrels eat animal food more or less, gnaw bones, etc., so there is nothing incredible in the statement that they eat ants, though I never saw them do it.—E. S. G., Arkport, N. Y.

Ages of Man.

Please tell me, in rotation, what ages man has passed through. In what age is man now? I have read that we were passing into the age of woman. Is this true?—C. R., Naples, Ill.

There is no such classification. It is simply vague talk, without any real foundation. The Greek and Roman poets of 2,500 years ago had a fanciful classification that originally mankind was in the golden age, next the silver age, then the bronze age, and then the iron age. This implied a gradual degradation of mankind, from a high condition steadily to a lower and lower one, which is directly the opposite of the fact. Man was originally savage, and has been painfully civilizing himself, and growing upward, through the circling centuries. How slow the process is may be judged from the fact that more than half the people on the globe are in a half-civilized or a savage condition today. Don't imagine, because some writer or speaker uses a figure of speech, and refers to the "age of woman," or the "age of" anything else, that there is a well-defined classification, accepted by everybody, for there is nothing of the kind.

Kissing the Pope's Slipper.

When a man stoops low enough to kiss the foot of another man, even though it be the foot of a pope, does he not lose all his self-respect and dignity? Is such an one worthy to be called an American?—J. B., Gravity, Iowa.

That is purely a matter of opinion, and opinions differ. It all depends upon the point of view. If a man believes the pope to be God's vicar on earth, under the direct guidance of the Holy Spirit in all matters of faith and morals, as devout Catholics do, he may kiss the slipper of the dead pope as a mark of reverence without feeling that he loses self-respect or dignity. If, on the other hand, he does not believe in these dogmas, he is apt to look with intolerance and anger upon such a proceeding. Why not let people who so believe do as they wish, without comment? Why not allow them the freedom of belief and action which you demand for yourself? Such questions as the above should not be asked. The editor of the Bureau has no leanings toward the Roman Catholic church, but he is willing to allow its members the liberty he demands for himself, without criticism or comment.

Widow's Pensions.

A woman was married to a soldier just after the rebellion. She raised a family, and her husband died afterwards. She then married a man not a soldier. They parted after a while. He sued for divorce, and it was granted by her non-appearance. She says she can prove that she always was a dutiful wife. Can she get a pension?—S. F., Douglas, Neb.

This is one of the hundreds of cases in which the law has no specific provision. In such cases the Pension office makes a ruling, which stands good for determining all cases exactly similar. Whether among the hundreds of rulings there is one covering this case we do not know. The way is, to have her apply for a pension. That will decide it.

Phosphorescent Sea.

Give a description of phosphorescent sea animals in the sea.—W. T. O., Herrick, Ill.

The phosphorescence of the sea, noted in many places at times, is largely due to the light emitted by jelly-fishes, shining like globes of fire, sparkling like stars, or diffusing a pale luminousness. The number of these animals, often very minute, is beyond calculation or expression, especially in northern waters, where they form the food both of the small crustaceans and other animals upon which the "right" whales feed, which also devour the jelly-fishes in immense numbers.

Jelly-fish is the popular name of the radiated animals, or medusae. There are many varieties. The body is transparent and jelly-like, shaped like a disk, with the mouth downward and in the center of the inclosed cavity, from which hang down appendages varying in number, length and purpose. The body is so largely made up of water that when dried it is reduced to a mere film of membrane. They would hardly be seen in the water if it were not for their beautiful colors. The digestive cavity has branches spreading out in various directions; it seems also to perform the office of a heart, distributing the products of digestion over the system, and the food, arriving at the edge of the animal, escapes at the openings of the traversing tubes. On the free margin of the animal are generally numerous minute tentacles, forming beautifully delicate appendages. Many of the medusae move by alternate contractions and dilations of the disk-like body; others have different methods.

Question of Souls.

One of my neighbors says a negro has no soul. Of course, I don't believe any such stuff, but would like to know what unmistakable characteristic has a being possessing this immortal principle to distinguish him from the being that does not possess it?—C. H. P., Milligan, Tenn.

There is no characteristic which announces and proves the possession of a soul by any one. There is no scientific proof that any one possesses a soul. There are many highly educated people who do not believe in the existence of such a thing. There are many more who admit frankly that they do not know whether a soul exists or not. So your neighbor, who says a negro has no soul, would better turn his attention to proving that he possesses one himself before he charges that somebody else has none. He will attempt proof from the Bible that he possesses a soul. That will probably be conclusive with those who accept the Bible; but the majority of the human race do not accept it as authoritative. The writer believes in the existence of a soul, but he knows of no method of proving it that will convince every one else, irrespective of religious belief. As to proving the negro has no soul, the case is just the same. No proof of any value can be adduced.

Miscellaneous.

J. H. C., Whitesville, N. Y.: We can not, for we never saw them.

E. C., Fairgrove, Mich.: We can not inform you. We never saw the decision.

P. C., De Kalb, N. Y.: It is impossible to tell exactly. We know of no exact figures.

C. B. P., Clinton, N. Y.: We do not know. Address letters to the general passenger agents of the roads.

M. A., Springfield, Mo.: We have searched the files for November, 1902, and fail to find it. Can you not give a closer date?

G. C., Ione, Ore.: The trial must take place where the crime was committed, and it makes no difference if the murderer and victim were both aliens.

C. H. L., Blissfield, Mich.: We can not reply because your premise is untrue, that labor creates all wealth. Better get that correct. Then you can reason it out yourself.

M. A., Springfield, Mo.: He was of so little note that his biography is not included in any work of reference published, so we are unable to give you a sketch of his life.

T. J. H., Harriman, Tenn.: Your opinions on the pension question seem to us just that pensions should be given to poor and needy soldiers instead of to those who are comfortably well off.

J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.: Nothing but a search in the records of the adjutant general's office in Washington would determine the greatest number of men at one time under McClellan and Grant.

H. M. L., Sheridan, Ala.: We are unable to tell what the mineral is. It would require an analysis to determine. Why not consult the professor of geology and mineralogy at your Polytechnic Institute at Montgomery?

D. C. G., Batesville, O.: All first-class railroads examine applicants by the color test, to tell whether they are color-blind or not. As to a phrenological examination, no railroad official would listen for a minute to such a proposition, as phrenology is not a science.

S. M. G., Waller, O.: The co-operative colony at Rugby, Tenn., ended in failure. Rugby is several miles from the Cincinnati Southern railway, and one reaches it by stage from the nearest station. The land in that section is poor. We have not the other information you ask for.

E. M. H., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa: There is government land in most of the western states. We can give you the location of the land offices in any one state or territory you may wish, and you might write to the registrars making inquiries; but we can not take room to publish the list for the union.

R. P. H., Crosby, W. Va.: Quarter-dollars and half-dollars of 1853, WITHOUT arrowheads at each end of the date, and WITHOUT rays behind the eagle, bear a large premium from collectors, because of their scarcity. Those halves and quarters of that year WITH arrowheads and rays, are very common, and bear no premium. Consult a coin dealer for prices. The rules forbid our giving them.

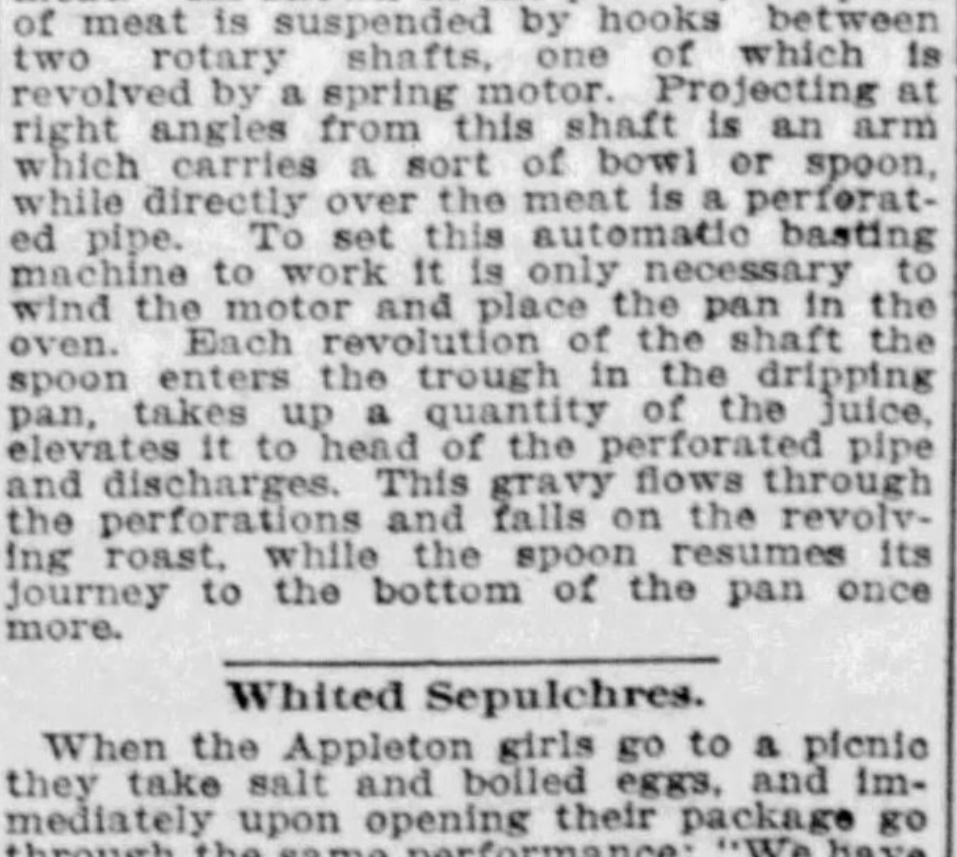
J. H., Lincolnville, Me.: The only record of Noah and his doings is that in Genesis. No one knows anything more than is there given. There is no possible way of finding out anything additional. All that has been written about Noah is based on Genesis. As to whether metal tools were then known, we do not know. Will you drop us a postal card and tell us why you use two postoffice addresses? Which is the proper one? Please do not fail to do this.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Automatic Meat Baster.

Probably not many of the large number of people who enjoy eating a good roast of beef realize the processes it passes through on its way from the slaughter house to the table, but any one who has had any experience in the art of cooking knows that one secret which adds in no small degree to its palatability and sweetness lies in basting the meat frequently with the gravy in the dripping pan. Now, if the cook is in a hurry, this seemingly small portion of the labor of preparing the meat is apt to be overlooked, resulting in dry roast instead of a juicy one. The inventor is of the opinion that this work of basting the meat should be done automatically, any way, so he has designed a dripping pan with an apparatus attached to pour the juice continuously over the meat. As shown in the picture, the piece of meat is suspended by hooks between two rotary shafts, one of which is revolved by a spring motor. Projecting at right angles from this shaft is an arm which carries a sort of bowl or spoon, while directly over the meat is a perforated pipe. To set this automatic basting machine to work it is only necessary to wind the motor and place the pan in the oven. Each revolution of the shaft the spoon enters the trough in the dripping pan, takes up a quantity of the juice, elevates it to head of the perforated pipe and discharges. This gravy flows through the perforations and falls on the revolving roast, while the spoon resumes its journey to the bottom of the pan once more.



Whited Sepulchres.

When the Appleton girls go to a picnic they take salt and boiled eggs, and immediately upon opening their package go through the same performance: "We have forgotten the fried chicken!" one shrieks, while the other screams that they came off without the salad. It always transpires that they had prepared cakes, ice, cutsards, salads, pies, etc., but forgot everything but the salt and boiled eggs.—Atchison Globe.

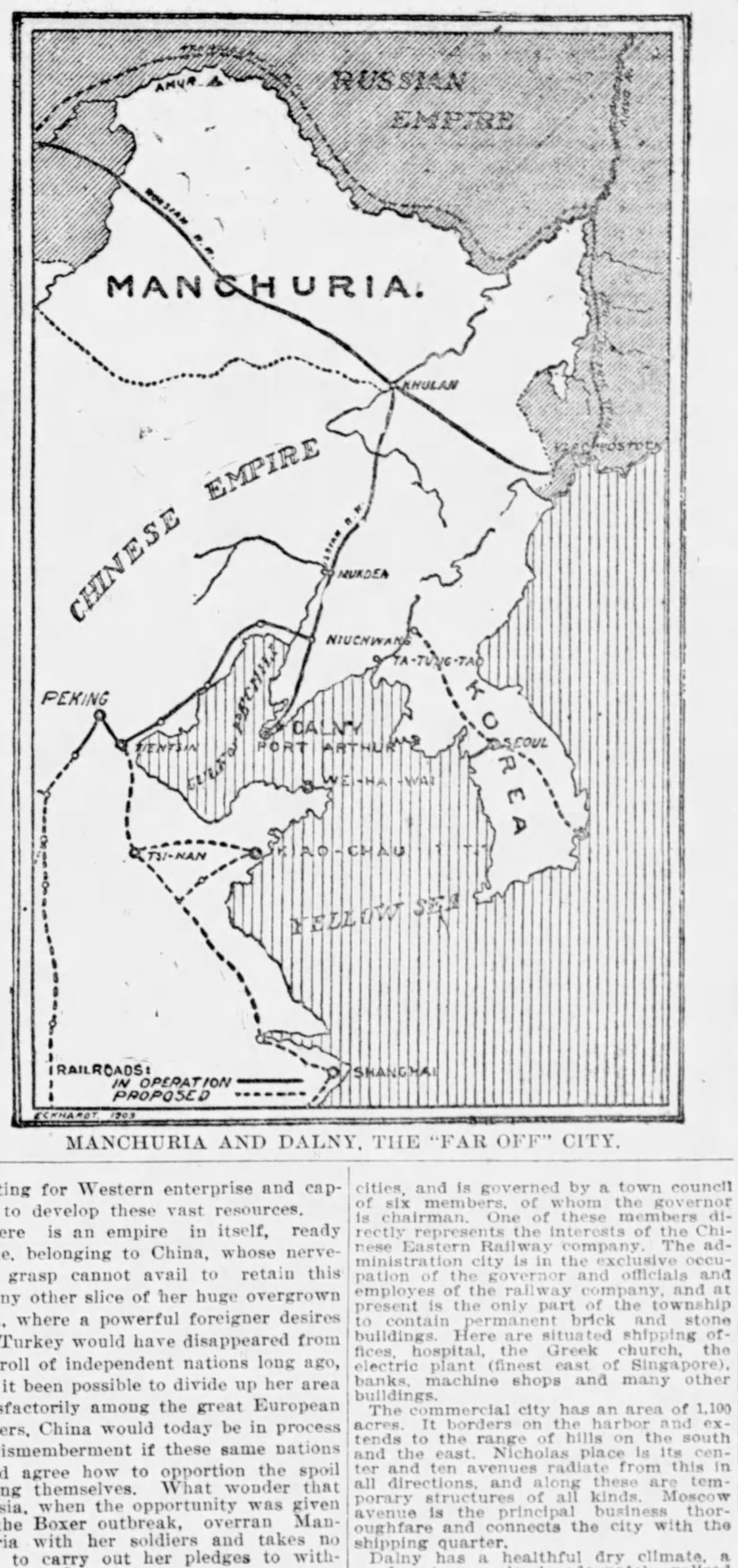
Painkiller PERRY DAVIS' CURES CRAMPS & COLIC

Russia Will Retain Manchuria

Reasons Why She Will Never Give It Up Unless Forced to Do So By War.

Were we to be guided by the utterances of the diplomats, and by the hollow assurances of the Russian government, the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia would seem to be a foregone conclusion. But when all the circumstances are considered, we necessarily come to a diametically opposite conclusion.

Manchuria does not look very large on the map; but it has 21 million inhabitants, and an area of 280,000 square miles. In other words, it would make seven states the size of Ohio, and give each about the same population as this state has today. Its soil is extremely fertile; its hills are rich in timber; it possesses vast stores of iron and coal, as well as mines of silver and gold, and is waiting for Western enterprise and capital to develop these vast resources.



MANCHURIA AND DALNY, THE "FAR OFF" CITY.

Here is an empire in itself, ready made, belonging to China, whose nerveless grasp cannot avail to retain this or any other slice of her huge overgrown area, were a powerful foreigner desirous it. Turkey would have dropped from the roll of independent nations long ago, had it been possible to divide up her area satisfactorily among the great European powers, China would today be in process of dismemberment if these same nations could agree how to opportion the spoil among themselves. What wonder that Russia, when the opportunity was given by the Boxer outbreak, overran Manchuria with her soldiers and takes no step to carry out her pledges to withdraw them?

But it is not alone the wealth of natural resources which makes Russia desire and determine to hold this great province. It gives her an outlet for commerce, and a seaport free from ice. Did you ever stop to think that Russia has not a single seaport which is not blocked with ice during the winter? Her Baltic cities, Archangel on the White sea, Vladivostock on the Japan sea, and even her Black sea ports, are all closed in winter. The huge empire is ice-bound. One reason she has desired Constantinople so earnestly is that it would give her a port free from ice, and open to commerce the year round. For four months of the year, traffic by sea is impossible to Russia. During that time, she can only trade through the courtesy of other nations.

When the great railway across Siberia was planned, it was necessary to have an ocean terminus at the eastern end; so Russia went as far south as her own dominions permitted, and fixed on Vladivostock, on the sea of Japan, as the terminal port. Look at the map—either the one accompanying this article, or a map of all Asia, which will give you a more luminous idea of the conditions—and you will see a long finger of Siberia at its southeastern end, projects southward, between the Chinese empire—Manchuria—on the west and the Pacific on the east. At the point of this finger lies Vladivostock, close to the Corean boundary. It is the most southerly port of the entire Russian empire, either Asiatic or European. Think of that! And yet its harbor is frozen up for two or three months in the year, sealing it to all commerce by sea.

Vladivostock was simply the best Russia could do. It was not ideal. It has one of the finest harbors in the world—deep and well protected from storms; but what of that when the ice comes and bars its use? Vladivostock is Russian for "Lord of the East," and was founded in 1861, as a naval station and arsenal. Here, in 1891, the czarevitch turned the first sod of the great trans-Siberian railway. From here the railway was built, almost due north to Khabarovsk, over a rugged country, through that southwardly projecting finger of Siberia for 450 miles. From thence the line goes westward.

But Russia did not then dream of possessing Manchuria. The proof of this lies in her expenditure of millions of dollars in the terminal improvements at Vladivostock, and for the construction of original line of the trans-Siberian railway at a point in Siberia some 400 miles eastward of Lake Baikal. This was to be a branch line of the great Russian railway, to accommodate winter traffic specially.

Then came the Boxer uprising, with attacks on villages on the Russian railroad. Here was Russia's mighty opportunity. She poured an army into Manchuria, and took control of the province, on the pretense of its "pacification." With her grip thus fixed on Manchuria, her plans changed. The branch road should become the main line, and Vladivostock and the hundreds of miles of railway built northward of that point were abandoned as part of the trans-Siberian railway.

Immediately she set to work to create a port on the Laio-Tung peninsula. The twelve Chinese villages that occupied Talien-Wan were swept away, and the Russian government began to build a the 450 miles of railroad on a difficult route northward. These things are practically of no value to her now—at least as far as the transcontinental railway is concerned.

On March 27, 1898, China leased to Russia, for twenty years, an area of 21,000 acres at Talien-Wan on the east shore of the Laio Tung peninsula, within 20 miles of Port Arthur. That peninsula projects southward, dividing the Gulf of Pechili from the Yellow Sea. This leased territory was for a seaport terminal for the line of the Chinese Eastern Railway company, for which a concession had been granted through Manchuria, and which line, now built, connects with the ready-made city. It was named "Dalny," which means "far off." Very few maps yet mark it, but it is soon to be one of the most important of Asiatic seaports on the Pacific. Twenty million dollars have already been spent in constructing vast docks, in building and paving streets and sidewalks, and in erecting administrative buildings. Here is a description of the city as it now is:

Dalny is divided into three parts; the administration, commercial and Chinese quarters, and is governed by a town council of six members, of whom the governor is chairman, and which represents the interests of the Chinese Eastern Railway company. The administration city is in the exclusive occupation of the governor and officials and employees of the railway company, and at present is the only part of the township to contain permanent brick and stone [illegible] hospital, the Greek church, the [illegible] (finest east of Singapore), banks, machine shops and many other buildings.

The commercial city has an area of 1,100 acres. It borders on the harbor and extends to the range of hills on the south and the east. Nicholas place is its center and ten avenues radiate from this in all directions, and along these are temporary structures of all kinds. Moscow avenue is the principal business thoroughfare and connects the city with the shipping quarter.

Dalny has a healthful dry climate, a good water supply, is adequately policed and protected from fire, and lighted throughout by electricity.

The harbor is the scene of the greatest activity, thousands of Chinese laborers being engaged on enormous excavations, completing harbor works, and making streets and roads. Both the large drydock, and the pier for ocean liners are rapidly nearing completion, and the excellent work being put into these is characteristic of all undertaken by the Chinese Eastern Railway company.

Would Russia spend these millions, and the many more she contemplates, to build a city, with costly docks, if she expected to give it up? Would she abandon the Vladivostock line, costing many other millions, if she believed she would have to return to Vladivostock as the eastern terminus of her great railway? Is it likely she will yield back to China the possessions of Manchuria, when holding it secures her the only ice-free port she has? These questions answer themselves.

China is not strong enough to dislodge her by force. European countries could do it, but it would require a war; and when Russia and Western Europe go to war, the map of Europe will have to be redrawn. The risk is too great for the value involved. Russia is in Manchuria to stay.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

THE SNAKE SNEERED WHEN IT WENT HOME

The naturalist John Burroughs is opposed to nature books that treat of animals too imaginatively—that impute to animals sentiments of love, pity, tenderness and refinement which mankind has no way of proving that they possess.

"Sometimes in reading one of these fictitious nature stories—stories that many persons believe to be true — I am reminded," Mr. Burroughs said one day, "of the story of the intelligent copperhead. This story is quite as true as many that are implicitly credited.

"According to it, there was a man who had the habit of teasing copperheads. He would find a copperhead's hole, and then he would wait beside it until the snake returned—till it had got so far into the hole that only the end of the tail protruded. This he would seize and with a quick movement he would throw the snake 20 or 30 feet away. When the snake returned to its hole the operation was repeated, and so on until the joker was weary.

"One day the man did this to a copperhead of unusual intelligence. The snake on alighting the first time did not make for its hole again immediately, as the others had always done, but it lay still and regarded its tormentor, thinking. For a long while it thought. Then, very slowly it approached the hole, turned round and entered backward—entered tail first—sneering slightly at the man whom it had thus duped."—Detroit News-Tribune.

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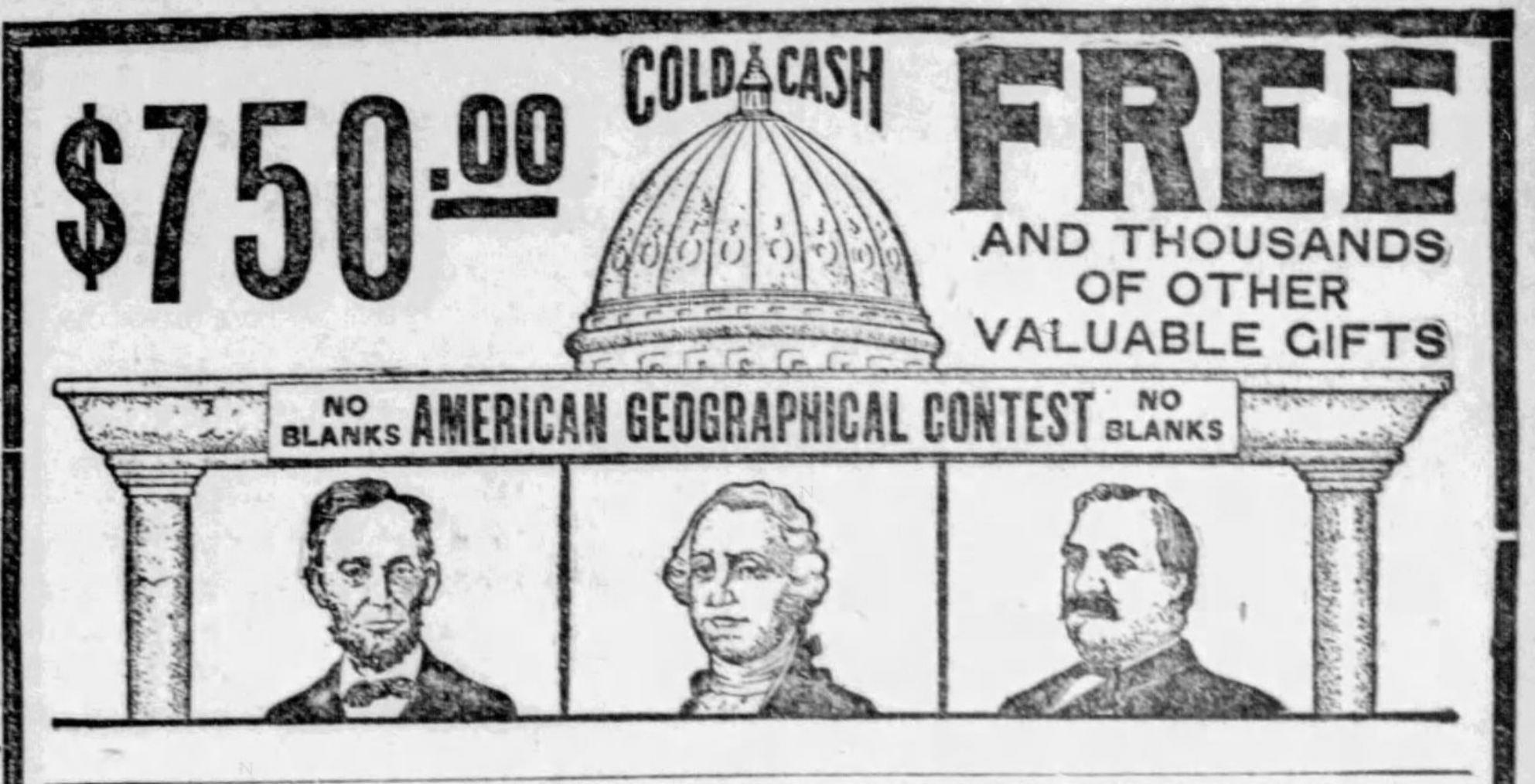

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The Sunday School.

A ROMANCE OF FRIENDSHIP

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 23 Is "David and Jonathan," I Sam. 1-42.

The sweetest harps of the ages have been tuned to the note of friendship. The true love of man for man, or man for woman, is the highest human theme that has ever occupied the mind of man. The world counts among its dearest treasures the stories of great loves. Among these, none surpasses the romance of David and Jonathan, the two princely young men whose lives and love were as lights in a dark time. This friendship has passed into a proverb as a standard for all other friendship.

The Fugitive Hero.

And sorely David needed a friend. The hate of King Saul had made him a hunted outcast. He had sought refuge with the prophet Samuel at Ramah, where the emissaries of Saul, and the king himself, when they came to seek him, had been overcome by the religious atmosphere of the place, and, like the spies sent by the Sanhedrin to hear Jesus, returned without fulfilling their mission. Apparently David was safe so long as he remained here. But his lofty soul burned under the injustice of it all. He had done no wrong. By neither word nor deed had he given the jealous monarch ground for this persecution. Instead, he had been Saul's comforter in his madness, and the deliverer of his people in an hour of peril. The ingratitude of the king, and the unmerited wrongs he was made to suffer, entered as iron into the young man's soul. He who had been his country's savior was now pursued as a wild beast among the mountains.

A Friend as a Refuge.

In his trouble, David's heart turned to his friend Jonathan, the king's son, who was a prince in soul as well as in name. These two hearts had, by a common nobility, been drawn to each other. David had but lately been graduated from the shepherd's tasks, and his wealth was largely in his potentialities, while Jonathan was heir apparent to the throne. He knew, too, that his father's doom had been pronounced and that this fair Bethlehemite was likely to succeed to the scepter. If ever envy was justified, here was an instance. But both the young men were so lofty in spirit that they were above these meaner considerations and their hearts became knit in indissoluble union. The things that bound them were more important than the things which separated them.

There is no refuge like a friend for an hour of soul tempest. Just to be near a loved one brings a sense of safety and peace. So David opened his heart to Jonathan, telling him all of his trouble, not even hiding his bitterness at Saul's course. He spoke freely of his own danger, and of the king's hate. Prince Jonathan replied with soothing words of comfort not forgetting, loyal soul that he was, to set his father in the best light possible.

Two Princes.

Friendship is seldom equal. One is the giver and the other the receiver, but both are blessed. In this instance, strangely enough, the prince looked upon his outlaw friend as the bestower of favors; Jonathan was the suppliant, and not David. True friendship levels all exterior ranks, and sees the worth of the soul alone. So Jonathan beheld the greatness of Jesse's son, and, with love's prophetic eye, caught a glimpse of his friend's high destiny. He took this occasion, when he himself would appear to have been in the position of bestowing favors to entreat David's kindness toward his family. He had all of an easterner's solicitude for his descendants, and, therefore, a part of the renewed covenant between the young man ensured David's protection for the children of Jonathan—a pledge that was afterward fulfilled in the case of Mephibosheth, the lame son of Jonathan.

If David gave much to this man who loved him as his own soul, he also got much. For Jonathan was a hero, too; he had been the central figure in an exploit fully as brave as David's (I Sam. 14:6-15). The magnanimity of the prince, who could thus take to his heart the man who would one day take the place on Israel's throne which by birth belonged to him, shows him to have been possessed of a character of true kingliness. This friendship was a royal friendship because a friendship between royal spirits.

Characteristics of Friendship.

Neither was self-seeking; each was ready to pour out his life in the service of the other. Selfishness is the essence of friendship. That explains why a selfish person cannot be a true friend. "Love seeketh not her own."

Love lasts; this is the final proof of its genuineness. David's love would not have been unmixed had it not descended to the children of his friend. The enduring quality of love is its proof and chrism. The friend who follows in the train of David and Jonathan loves to the end. "Love never faileth."

Youth is the time for forming friendships. Few persons who have crossed the meridian of life find new friends. The rich ardor and instinctive chivalry, as well as the romantic imagination, which belong to youth have important parts in establishing friendships that are genuine. David and Jonathan were in the first flush of young manhood when their covenant was formed.

"My friend, against all the world," must be friendship's spirit when there is need for it. Jonathan was called upon to support his friend against his father, and for his friend's sake suffered his father's curse and left his father's table. A friend worthy to wear that noble name never deserts his friend in the day of unpopularity or need. Of the "Friend that sticketh closer than a brother" it is written, "Having loved his own, he loved them unto the end."

A Sad Parting.

The friends' agreement was carried out; Jonathan learned—and encountered shame and curses in the learning—that his father's anger was still kindled toward his friend. When David did not appear at the king's table, the king inquired of Jonathan. The latter presented David's excuse, whereupon Saul flared up in unrestrained anger, and heaped names upon Jonathan, even cursing his mother, and when the son defended his friend, the king hurled at him his spear.

In the morning Jonathan shot an arrow beyond David's hiding place in the field as a signal of danger, and then sending his boy back to the city, he hastened to his friends' arms, and with tears told his humiliating story. This new adversity but bound them closer together, as adversity always does in the case of true friends.

The parting which followed, when David betook himself to the fastnesses of the hills and Jonathan returned to the palace, is not for a staid westerner to understand. The tears, the embraces, the parting admonitions may be imagined by any one who has watched an ocean liner, with a full steerage, set sail from a wharf crowded with the relatives and friends of the passengers, all of them expressing their grief in the manner of the east. Later, David cried, concerning this friend whom he was to see but once again,

"My brother Jonathan;
Very pleasant hast thou been unto me
Thy love to me was wonderful,
Passing the love of woman."

PATENTS.

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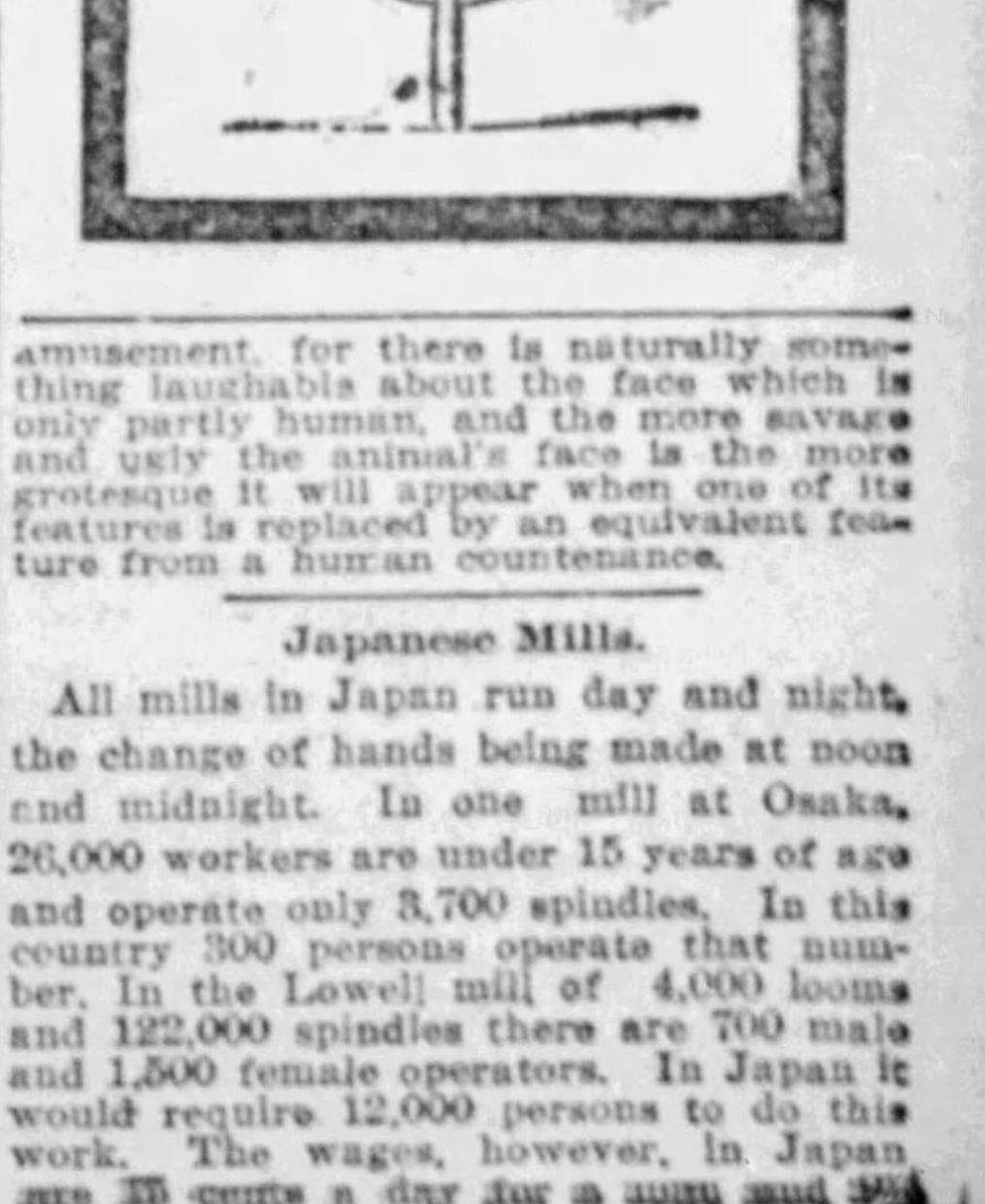
ODD FAN MASK.

Any one would suppose that the object shown in the accompanying picture is an ordinary fan, yet, while it will do service as a fan, it is principally intended to be used as a mask.

It is fashioned so as to resemble the face of an animal, but a portion of the edge is cut away in such a manner that some feature of the face is lacking, and in place of this missing portion of the animal the person using the fan is supposed to substitute the equivalent feature of his own face. The fan is furnished with a handle, and may be made of any material on which an animal's face can be drawn or painted.

This device is likely to afford much amusement, for there is naturally something laughable about the face which is only partly human, and the more savage and ugly the animal's face is the more grotesque it appears by reason of the features being replaced by an equivalent feature from a human countenance.



Japanese Mills.

All mills in Japan run day and night, the change of hands being made at noon and midnight. In one mill at Osaka, 26,000 workers are under 15 years of age and operate only 3,700 spindles. In this country 300 persons operate that number. In the Lowell mill of 4,000 looms and 122,000 spindles there are 700 male and 1,500 female operators. In Japan it would require 12,000 persons to do this work. The wages, however, in Japan are [illegible] cents a day for a man and [illegible] cents for a woman.

TOLEDO BLADE.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000

IS UNION LABOR LIABLE?

The entire industrial world will watch with interest the outcome of the suits brought against Chicago labor unions by a John M. Stiles, a painting contractor, and the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply company. These suits are the outgrowth of the latest labor troubles in that city and are the first to be prosecuted by the American Boycott association, an association formed for the purpose of enforcing the law in labor troubles. Included in its membership are some of the largest employers in the United States, and its co-operation is regarded as an indication that the Chicago suits are to be made test cases and will be fought through the highest courts, if need be.

The claims aggregate $86,000, and the defendants are a score or more labor unions, with their officers and members.

Stiles alleges that his business has been ruined by labor unions, his troubles extending over a period of five years, and dating from the time he put his son to work in his shop.

The Kellogg company's claims are based on the recent strike, the charge being that the unions conspired to ruin the company's business.

Chicago labor unions realize the tremendous importance of these cases, and are preparing for the battle. A legal bureau has been established in connection with the Federation of Labor and special assessments are being levied on all members.

Should the plaintiffs be awarded judgments against the labor unions and be sustained in the higher courts, it would be a deathblow to strikes and necessitate a reorganization of union labor.

Once it is established that labor organizations are legally responsible for damages inflicted during strike riots for losses to employers in the way of business and for exemplary damages, it is easy to predict a revolution in the entire scheme of union labor. The strike will then no longer be an effective weapon of coercion, for upon the good behavior of its members will depend the organization's ability to live.

On the other hand, should the courts hold that plaintiffs have no cause of action, the decision would be accepted as a legal sanction of strikes, and would take away from the conservative labor leaders the power of restraint they now possess.

PROTECTION IN JAPAN.

Within the past five years Japan has given to the world an object-lesson in the advantages of a protective policy in developing the latent resources of a country. Her statesmen noted that the Japanese were buying abroad a large number of articles they were satisfied could be produced in the country, if proper encouragement were given. They took a lesson from our example, and concluded to try the effect of a higher duty on a number of articles, in the belief that this would stimulate home production. Their hopes were justified, and there has been a great expansion of Japanese industry as a consequence.

Take an instance. In 1898, under an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent, Japan imported $1,474,168 worth of watches. The duty was raised to 30 per cent. In 1902, only four years later, the value of watches imported was but $116,670—the result of the manufacture of watches by the Japanese themselves.

Another result of the protective policy has been to increase Japan's foreign trade instead of diminishing it. This has been the experience of the United States. The Dingley tariff law was enacted in 1897, and since then our foreign trade has grown at a most amazing rate, especially our export trade. This is exactly contrary to the position of the free trade doctrinaires. They declare that a protective tariff is a "wall" which shuts out imports, and that export trade can not prosper under it, because "you can not sell where you do not buy." These theories are contradicted by the cold, hard facts, as both the United States and Japan are proving every day.

The stimulus to the expansion of home industries, and their extension into new lines, acts favorably on both imports and exports. We have proved that conclusively in our own case, and little Japan's experience is the same. Her imports for the first four months of the present year were 14 million dollars greater than for the corresponding months of last year. The exports for the same time were four millions greater. In the same four months, the imports of the United States were 47 millions greater than for the same months of 1902, and the exports were 54 millions greater. There is certainly no valid ground for starting another free trade crusade in this country.

MONEY WON.

A heated political campaign in the Democratic party has just come to an end in the state of Mississippi. Primary elections were held to decide who shall be the Democratic candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Hernando de Soto Money, whose term expires March 3, 1905. Mr. Money was a candidate to succeed himself, and Governor Longino was his opponent. After a very warm campaign, Money won out.

There seems to be a scarcity of senatorial timber in Mississippi. Mr. Money is a lawyer and planter, and served in the Confederate army. He was elected to seven terms as representative in congress, and has been a senator since 1897. But in all this long public service there are but two events which have impressed themselves on the general public. The first was, when a representative, he won fame by throwing sponge-cups and ink-bottles at a fellow member during an altercation in a committee room. The second occurred last year, when he drew a knife and slashed at a street-car conductor in Washington who ejected him from the car for refusing to pay his fare. Statesmanship must be below par in Mississippi.

MACEDONIA'S CRY.

There is but one possible method to settle the Macedonian question. It is, to erect it into a principality or kingdom, nominally triutary to Turkey, but really independent, and under the protection of the Great Powers of Europe. This was done with Servia, Roumania, Montenegro and Bulgaria. It must now be done in the case of Macedonia, in order to give peace to the country and guarantee to her people the rights belonging to them.

The Macedonian revolutionary committee has issued a manifesto announcing the uprising of the people against the Turks, and gives the following as the cause:

"The Mussulman systematic persecution has compelled the Christians in Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople to institute a general uprising. They have had recourse to this extreme measure after exhausting all pacific means to secure the intervention of Europe to enforce the provisions of the Berlin treaty. At the pesent moment this intervention is the only means of remedying the evil and stopping bloodshed. The sporadic efforts of the powers to secure reforms have failed; they resulted merely in a recrudescence of Turkish fanaticism and government oppression."

It is strictly true that the provisions of the treaty of Berlin, at least those designed for the protection of the Christian inhabitants of European Turkey, are not observed. They never will be fully carried out by the Turkish government; for, even were it desirous of doing so in good faith, the fanaticism of the Turks themselves would stand in the way. Only last spring, the Mohammedan Albanians were restive when the Constantinople authorities formally acceded to the propositions of Austria and Russia to settle the Macedonian troubles.

The inhabitants of Macedonia are probably one-third Mohammedans, the remainder being of the Greek and other Christian races. Turkey's only title to the country was that of conquest; she has no right there, but that of the strong-arm. One by one her European provinces, inhabited by non-Turkish peoples, have been taken from her through the intervention of the Great Powers, since Greece gained her independence, and Macedonia is the only one remaining in her bloody grasp.

Premier Balfour, in a speech in the British house of commons, a few days ago, acknowledged the failure of the powers to settle the Macedonian question, ever since the treaty of Berlin. He tried to break the force of this statement by saying that "the balance of criminality lay with the insurgents rather than with the Turks." Possibly it is true, Christian in name, the mass of them are as bigoted, bloodthirsty and cruel as Mohammedans. But that does not touch the real issue. At the end of the Turko-Russian war, in 1878, the Great Powers intervened when Russia had Turkey at her mercy, and her troops were within but thirty miles of that splendid prize, Constantinople, for which she has schemed and plotted so long. They compelled the treaty of Berlin, much to Turkey's advantage; and the latter agreed to carry out certain reforms in Macedonia. This she has not done. The fault lies with her, and with the powers, for not compelling her to live up to her treaty obligations.

There will be no peace there so long as the crescent of the Moslem waves over Macedonia. The only course is to erect it into a separate state, or turn it over to Greece.

A VICTIM OF SPECULATION.

The Commercial Banking Company of Duluth has closed its doors. E. E. Johnson, the bookkeeper, has been arrested charged with embezzling $45,000 of the bank's funds, and C. P. Leland, the president of the institution, declares that the embezzlement has ruined him. Johnson is the son of a prominent Duluth citizen, and was highly respected in the community.

According to the prisoner's statement, he began his peculations eight months ago, and used the funds to speculate in stocks. Like many another, he saw a sure profit, and borrowed the bank's funds, confident that he could restore the amount stolen, pocket the profits and face the world as an honest man. Perhaps the first venture proved a winner, and that having thus fortified his opinion of his own judgment, he thought to make another turn on a larger scale. But it is the old story often told. In the end was ruin, disgrace, disaster. Like Samson, he pulled down the pillars and crushed many, but unlike Samson, he crushed friends, not Philistines. The safety of young men rests in the activity and vitality of the consciences. Wrong undetected is still wrong, and the restitution of stolen money in no way wipes out the theft.

CHINA AT IT AGAIN.

The affair of 1900 did not have a permanent effect on the Chinese government—or upon the Dowager Empress, who is the government personified. The enormous conceit of the Chinese, and their hatred for and contempt of all foreigners, was cleverly played upon by that aged female fiend, until the Boxer movement, the slaughter of foreigners, and the attack upon the foreign legations in Pekin was the result. The troops of the allied powers captured the capital to save the imperiled legations, and it was believed that a lesson had been taught, stern enough to pierce the self-conceit of the Celestials. Three years have hardly elapsed, but the conditions in China forebode another outbreak against all foreigners.

There is a party in China which seeks reform, and the opening of the empire to western trade and civilization. The Empress Dowager has entered upon a crusade against them which recalls her course at the beginning of the Boxer movement. The reformers are accused of conspiracy to bring China under the control of foreigners. Shen Chien, a reformer, has been put to death by tortures as horrid as those of the American Indians on the frontier a century or so ago, and by the order of the old dowager. Six Chinese journalists in Shanghai, are accused of sedition, and a demand has been made that they be turned over to the provincial Chinese authorities for execution—for that would be the inevitable result. As they reside in the foreign settlement, the diplomatic corps maintain that they must be tried within the limits of the settlement—and of course beyond the authority of the Chinese officials. The English government has instructed its minister at Pekin to refuse the surrender of these six men.

All this indicates that the ingrained hatred of foreigners and of their ways and ideals has not been overawed by the military expedition to Pekin. The bloodhounds of the Empress Dowager are busy seeking out all scholars and men of influence against whom there is suspicion of liberal ideas. It may be, after all, that the best solution of the Chinese question is the overthrow of imperial tyranny, and the dismemberment of the vast empire among the civilized nations of Europe. The condition of the people could be no worse than it is now, and very probably it would be greatly improved.

NEARING THE END.

One more batch of indictments and the discharge of a considerable number of postal employes, it is said, will complete the investigation in the postoffice department. Then the matter will take on its second phase—the prosecution by due process of law of all the accused against whom Mr. Bristow has succeeded in establishing a case. The orders of the President for a thorough and searching investigation, without fear or favor, will have been carried out fully. The remainder of the work will devolve upon the courts.

The problem of getting honest men in government offices is still unsolved. Twenty years ago, when the agitation for civil service reform was in its opening stages, it was held up as a panacea for all kinds of official wrong-doing. Yet this investigation has resulted in most serious charges, on which criminal proceedings in the courts have been begun, against men whose hold on their positions was protected by the civil service law. A man may be efficient and capable, and still be dishonest. That is the lesson brought home to us by the postal scandals.

A LIGHTHOUSE MEMORIAL.

Hawaii was annexed to the United States in the administration of President McKinley. For this reason, the citizens of Honolulu determined to pay tribute to his memory in some permanent manner. After discussing a number of suggestions, it has been decided to erect a McKinley memorial lighthouse at the entrance to the harbor, the tower itself to be properly ornamented in design.

The idea is a commendable one, though it is not new. Provincetown, on Cape Cod, is on the spot where the Pilgrims first landed from the Mayflower, before selecting Plymouth as the point of permanent settlement. A memorial association is already preparing to erect there a shaft to commemorate the Pilgrim landing, and it will carry on its summit a light visible ten miles at sea.

Why not, as our lighthouses need renewal, replace them with noble shafts, suitably ornamented and inscribed, naming each in honor of some American worthy of the distinction?

PARIS TUNNEL HORROR.

The horrible accident in the Paris tunnel has naturally directed attention to the New York subway now in course of construction. Given the same conditions, a repetition of the Paris catastrophe would be possible; but it is gratifying to Americans to learn that in the construction of the large New York tunnel every modern appliance has been used to protect human life. Not only is there better ventilation, but the rolling stock is built on plans that practically prohibit the danger of fire.

No doubt when the Paris tunnel was built the best possible safeguards were adopted, but since then, they have been much improved upon. Had the authorities been alert and required a reconstruction and re-equipment on modern lines the accident might have been averted, but it is the same old story. We graw accustomed to travel over dangerous places and are heedless until a serious accident recalls us to our senses, and then we catch up with the times. Constant inspection of railroads, mines and tunnels by competent experts, with the view of keeping them up to a standard of perfection, is the only way of affording the maximum of protection to human life.

BRYAN SCOLDS AGAIN.

No wonder William Jennings Bryan scolds the Populist national committee for its action declaring against fusion. Subtract the Populist vote from Democracy and Mr. Bryan's claim on the latter would be small indeed. If the Populists in convention endorse the attitude of the committee and decide "to go it alone," the atmosphere in Bourbon territory will be greatly clarified.

Indications point that way, and Mr. Bryan can consider that his following has been split in twain. It would occasion little surprise if the eastern wing of the Democratic party dominated the next national convention and completely ignored Mr. Bryan. In that case, he will be found in the Populist ranks where he belongs, for Mr. Bryan cannot keep out of politics nor is he cast of a mold that will permit him to play second fiddle in the orchestra.

The result will present disaster to the Democrats, but will undoubtedly strengthen the party for future conquests. Shorn of the Populist vote, it cannot hope to make any headway in the next Presidential campaign, but the fact that it has been rehabilitated, may in time induce many of the old mossbacks who have been voting the Republican ticket, to return to the fold. But for the time, there is little hope ahead for the party. It cannot win with Bryan, and without him, the cause is hopeless.

MR. MACHEN'S WAIL.

No one can criticise August Machen for defending himself against the charge that he is contemplating flight to evade the indictments that hang over him, but when he makes this the pretext for accusing the administration of persecution, and charges the postal authorities with attempting to prejudice his case in the public mind, he betrays a lack of sense that is pitiable.

Up to the time of his Saturday interview, Mr. Machen had adhered to a policy of silence that was golden. He had merely asked the people to suspend judgment until his side of the case could be heard in court, and there was a disposition to do so. Had Mr. Machen contented himself with an indignant denial of the rumor that he was preparing for flight, he would have added to the public confidence in his wisdom, but when he assumes that this rumor was started by the administration for ulterior effect we fail to see the logic of it. If the authorities could conceal Mr. Machen for any considerable length of time, and then drag him out a mute, giving the impression that he had been forcibly taken from his hiding place, there might be some color to his claim. But Mr. Machen, though under bond, is a "free, untrammeled soul," and his appearance in the flesh at Washington is evidence that the administration has no dark-laid plot up its sleeve.

A SCRAP ON LAKE ERIE.

The Canadian patrol boat, Petrel, engaged in protecting the fisheries on the British side of the international boundary through Lake Erie, fired some forty rifle shots at the fishing tug Silver Spray, belonging to Erie, Pa., damaging the boat, but, fortunately, not killing any person on board her, two being slightly injured. The tug was ordered to surrender, but put on steam and fled for her home port. The Petrel fired on her in a vain attempt to compel her to stop, but she outsteamed the Canadian boat and came off safely. The Silver Spray claimed to be seeking lost nets.

The main question to be settled is whether the American boat was in Canadian or American waters. If she was across the boundary line, then the question comes up as to her purpose. If she was there to fish, she was there unlawfully. That she turned to fly, and refused to surrender, was evidently considered an acknowledgement of unlawful purpose by the Canadian captain; and, being unable to overhaul her, he resorted to the extreme measure of using the rifles of his crew to compel surrender.

Per contra, if the Silver Spray was in American waters, the act was a flagrant violation of international law, calling for prompt action on the part of the government at Washington. And if she were in Canadian waters on a lawful and proper errand, without any intention of poaching on the Canadian fishing grounds, the conduct of the Petrel was equally indefensible.

The boundary line runs through the middle of Lake Erie. It is consequently very difficult to determine its location in a case like the present one. The Silver Spray will undoubtedly claim to have been on the American side, while the Canadians will certainly claim that she was across the boundary.

There should be some arrangement made between the two governments that will avoid such clashes. The Canadians have, of course, a perfect right to protect the fishing in their own waters. No one disputes this; but there has been much complaint by American boats of what they assert to have been needless severity, if not rank injustice. Perhaps it may be necessary, eventually, to annex Canada to the United States and to run the Stars and Stripes up on the north pole to mark the northern boundary of the great republic.

CHICAGO'S CENTENNIAL.

One hundred years ago Monday, Lieut. Swearingen, with a company of United States soldiers from Detroit, began the erection of Fort Dearborn, on the south bank of the Chicago river, near its mouth. This was the practical foundation of the city, and today the event is being observed by the Chicago Historical society. A week's jubilee to celebrate the city's centennial will be held later, beginning September 20.

The rapid growth of the city is one of the wonders of American development. A poll-book of 1830, still preserved, shows the names of 32 voters. In 1833 Chicago was incorporated. By the census of 1840, the first after its incorporation, the population was 4,853. That of 1850 showed a total 37 less than 30,000. The half million mark had been passed by 1880, when the population was 503,185. Ten years later it had more than doubled, the exact figures being 1,099,850. At the end of the next decade, 1890, it reached 1,698,575; and it is now over two millions.

The sober truth of this evolution of a metropolis in a wilderness within two-thirds of a century rivals the fictions of the Arabian Nights. But this amazing growth was but the result and the index of a still more tremendous development of the vast interior of the continent, from the Alleghanies to the Rockies. When Fort Dearborn was founded, a century ago, it was an outpost on the extreme frontier. West of it to the Pacific the red man was master of valley and plain. Now the frontier has vanished. It was pushed ever onward, until now the Indians are pensioners on reservations, and their hunting-grounds are smiling farms, their rude villages have been replaced by great and growing cities. Fortunate in location, Chicago has been and is now still more fortunate in the loyalty, energy and push of her business men—for to that, more than any other single factor, does she owe her marvelous progress.

CLEAN CURRENCY.

The city of Holyoke, Mass., has adopted the plan of paying all its employes in new bills, whenever paper currency will answer. This is done, in all seriousness, as a sanitary precaution, and was suggested through the action of a national bank which inaugurated the plan of paying its customers in fresh currency.

It is a reasonable claim that the filthy lucre of commerce is a carrier of disease germs and it therefore follows that all currency should be put through a fumigating process at frequent intervals, and bills should be redeemed before they become a mas of filth.

TREASURY FIGURES.

With the heavy expenditures which always come with July, the beginning of the new fiscal year, the outgo from the treasury is always greater than the revenue. This is due to two causes. One is the semi-annual payments of interest on government securities. The other is, the appropriations for the coming fiscal year become available on the first of the month, and heavy payments are made on river and harbor works, etc. As a result, the expenditures were greater than the revenues. A few weeks ago, the deficit was eight millions. Now it is about four millions; and last week the receipts were more than a million dollars in excess of expenditures. At this rate, the surplus will soon begin to accumulate again.

Now there is talk of a "lynch the lynchers" organization. An application of the homeopathic law of "like cures like."

MR. ROOT TO RETIRE.

It is apparent that Secretary of War Root will soon carry out his oft-expressed desire to leave the cabinet. Like others who have held high positions under the government in recent years, Mr. Root finds the duties exacting and laborious, without as large a financial recompense as he can obtain with far less exertion and worry in his own profession. In the older day, when the salary of a cabinet officer compared more favorably with the emoluments of a profession, men rarely left a secretaryship during a Presidential term, except in case of political exigencies. Now, the sum which a first-class professional man can command annually is far above a cabinet salary, and a strong, capable man must make a serious financial sacrifice in return for the honor of holding a place at the head of an executive department.

Mr. Root is a most excellent official, and the work he has done as the head of the war department has been useful to the nation and creditable to himself—both in the highest degree. The American public will be sorry to lose him. And there will be equal regret that his probable successor, Judge Taft, will retire from his present place at the head of the Philippine commission. He has handled the onerous and delicate duties of his position in a most statesmanlike manner, and no American stands so high in the regard of the Filipinos themselves. That he will make a worthy successor to Mr. Root as secretary of war can not be doubted. It is to be hoped the President will find a new head for the commission who can continue the successful administration of Philippine affairs that has marked the official course of Judge Taft.

By the time Tom Johnson and Col. Herrick have campaigned over the state in their automobiles, the need of a state law regulating such vehicles will be apparent.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

An Elastic Currency.

Another conference has been held at the summer capital between the President and the members of the sub-committee of the finance committee of the Senate. It is understood that the subject of currency legislation was very fully discussed, though it is apprehended that the discussion dealt more with the matter of procedure than with the substantive provisions of a currency measure. Indeed, there is reason to believe that no specific measure has been formulated, and that none will be until after the members of the sub-committee shall have had an opportunity to consult with leading members of both parties in the Senate and the House, as well as with persons in private life who are specially conversant with monetary affairs. The great aim of the committee is to evolve a bill that will meet the requirement of elasticity in the currency and provide for the contraction as well as the expansion of the circulating medium as business exigencies demand.

The Extra Session.

One point that has been brought out as the result of the conference at Oyster Bay is that the extra session resolved upon by the President some time ago may be called earlier than was at first suggested. It was originally intended to call the extra session on November 9, but the suggestion is now thrown out that congress may be convened some weeks sooner, perhaps early in October. As has been already noted, the main reason for calling congress together earlier than usual is the need of enacting legislation to make operative the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Currency legislation, however, is regarded by the administration as of almost equal urgency, and it will be early pressed upon the attention of congress. The argument in favor of an October session is based upon the fact that many conflicting views will have to be reconciled before any legislation dealing with the currency can be enacted, and that if the work be begun early there will be a chance to complete a measure before the holding of the nominating conventions next year. This might not be the case if congress could devote only the regular session to the accumulation of work which will fall upon it.

Jett and White Convicted.

To convict a brace or murderers and sentence them even to life imprisonment is a revolutionary event in the mountain region of Kentucky. That is what was accomplished after two trials, under military protection, at Cynthiana, Kentucky. The punishment should have been death, but one juror proved to be "a relative of Judge Lafferty, of the defence," and he stood out for imprisonment. But in Breathitt county, where 28 murders have been committed in two years and no arrests made, the conviction of these two assassins, protected as they were by powerful feudist patrons, will make a profound impression, and may prove the beginning of a new chapter in the history of that strange survival of the eighteenth century backwoods, the mountaineers of Kentucky.

These murderers could never have been convicted in Breathitt county decause the jurors knew their own lives would have paid the penalty of such temerity. No trial even could be held without a military guard, and the witnesses of the prosecution dared not stay in the county. But the public conscience has been stirred and a public opinion created in the state generally that will help to spread new views of homicide as a crime even in the mountain counties.

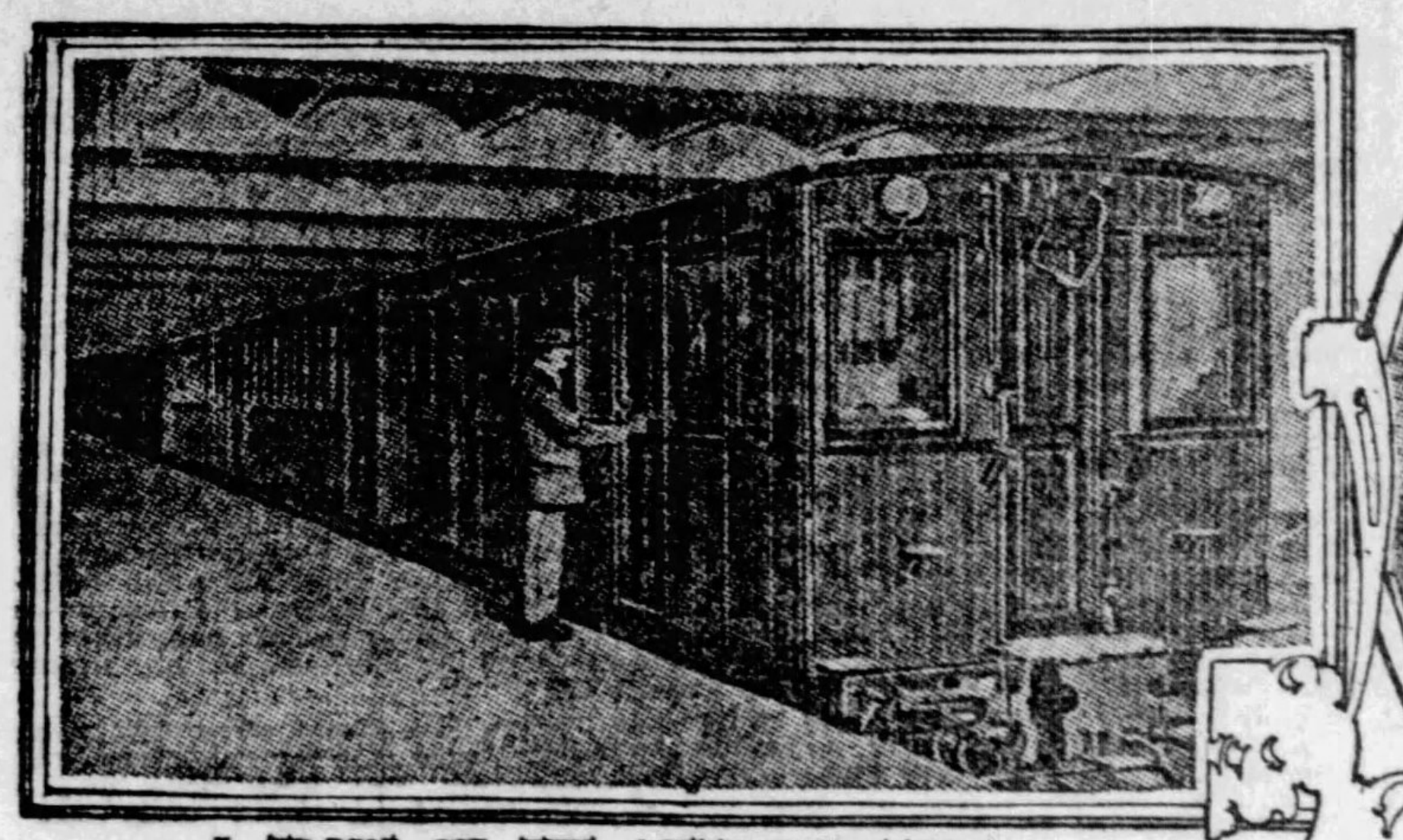
King Peter's Troubles.

King Peter of Servia is having anything but an easy time of it on the throne that came to him through the murder of the former occupants. His officers and soldiers are denounced as assassins and not permitted to enter some neighboring countries. He is face to face with a cabinet crisis, and cabinet crises in that country are very suggestive of revolution. The army, which approved the "removal" of King Alexander and Queen Draga, is disposed to be defiant and to disregard the royal commands. Altogether Peter probably had a happier time when he was a plain citizen dwelling quietly in Switzerland.

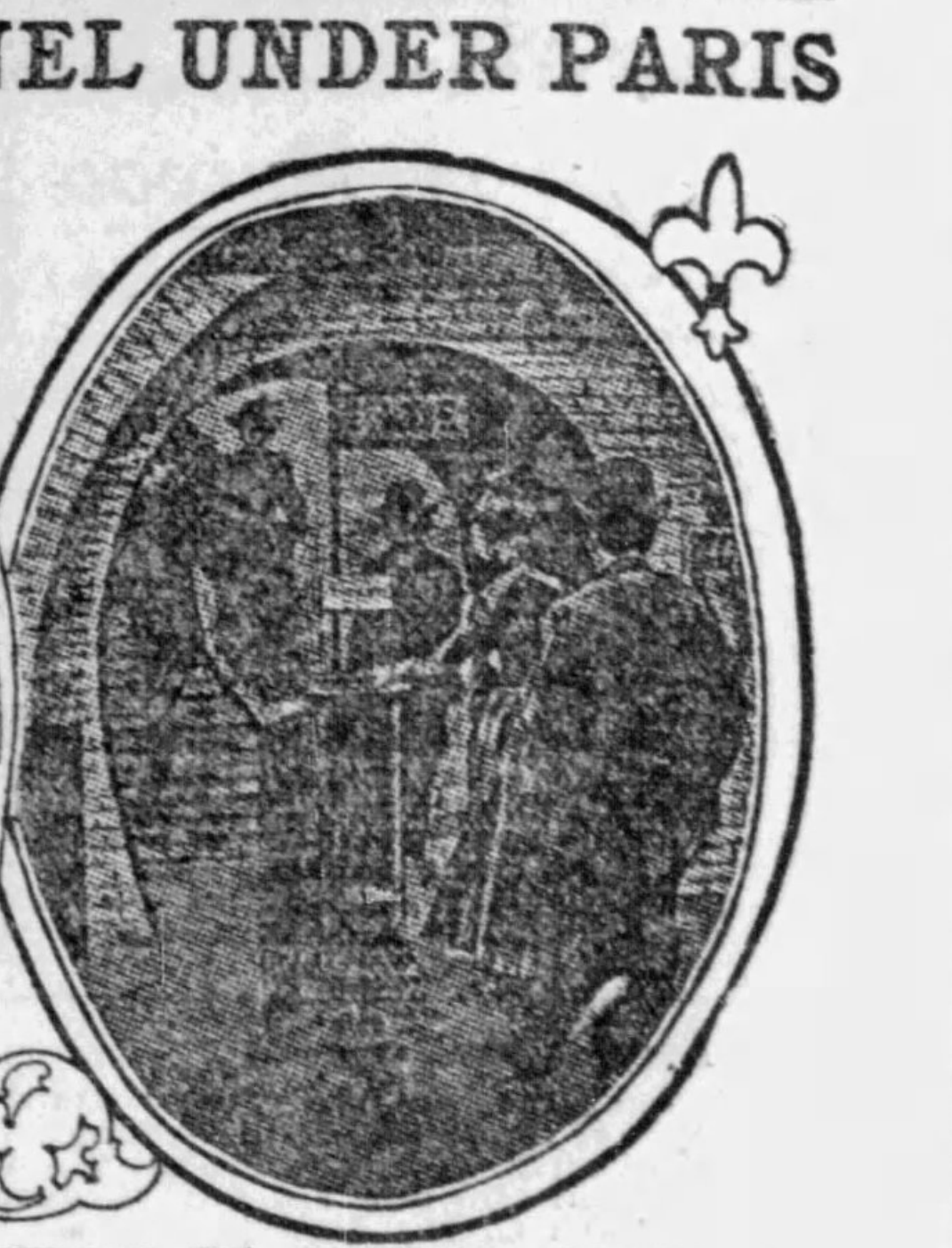
The Irish Land Bill.

When the Irish land bill first came before the house of lords there seemed to be a feeling that that body would put itself on record as opposed to the general principle of the measure, and that a deadlock between the two houses might result. The affair has turned out differently. The bill was in good hands in the upper house, and an unexpected degree of good feeling marked the debates upon it in that body. The house of lords could not, however, consent to let the bill go through unchanged, and it adopted a number of amendments suggested by the landlords, after which it passed the bill. It now goes back to the house of commons, whose action upon the amendments will be looked for with interest. The duke of Devonshire, who had the management of the bill in the upper house, said that while he could not forecast the action of the house of commons, he was confident the position of the government in the lower house would not be irreconcilable, and Lord Abercorn, in behalf of the landlords, said he believed the bill would benefit the whole of Ireland.

HOW THE ELECTRIC ROADS TUNNEL UNDER PARIS

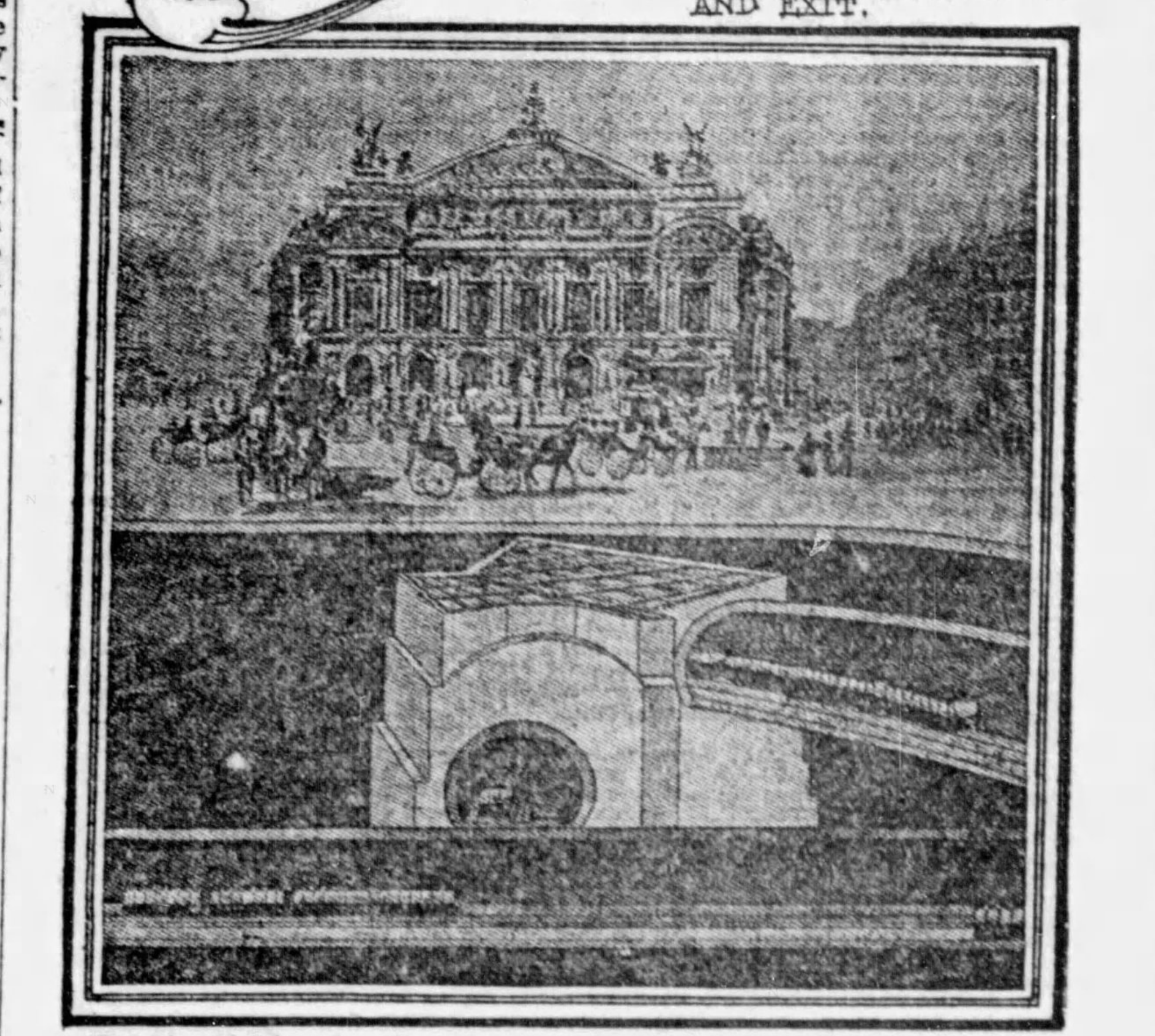


A TRAIN ON THE METROPOLITAIN SIMILAR TO THOSE BURNED.



ARCHWAY AT STATION SHOWING NARROW SPACE FOR ENTRANCE AND EXIT.

The views given here show how the Metropolitan subways tunnel under Paris and give an idea of how the passengers could be trapped, as they were when the burning of three trains suffocated nearly 100 passengers, who were unable to escape from the tunnel.



CROSS SECTION SHOWING THREE TUNNELS BENEATH PLACE DE L'OPERA CROSSING AT DIFFERENT LEVELS.

Current Events.

Frederick A. Macmonnies, American sculptor, awarded contract for Gen. McClellan statue.

Geo. W. Beavers, under indictment for alleged postal frauds, declared a fugitive from justice.

Belgian officials believe a massacre of Christians in Macedonia is imminent, and places the blame for the threatened uprising upon Turkey.

Negro who shot a white man in a quarrel at Indianapolis is chased by a mob of 200 whites, who want to lynch him and is saved by the police.

Fifty lives are lost, hundreds of persons injured, towns and plantations overwhelmed and $10,000,000 damage done by the hurricane in the island of Jamaica.

Secretary Root confirms the report that he will resign as a member of the cabinet before he departs for England to attend the meeting of the Alaskan commission.

Senate subcommittee confers with President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill on a currency bill which will be introduced at the coming extra session of congress.

Battleship Massachusetts ran on rocks near Bar Harbor, Me., while leaving in fog for Oyster Bay; crack of hand's width inflicted in port bow and 140 tons of water shipped.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, in London interview, predicted the recent New York stock market liquidation will clear financial atmosphere; no justification for it exists in country's business conditions.

Whipping of women convicts in Georgia forbidden and discharge of Warden Allagood ordered by legislature of that state, following investigation of punishment inflicted by him on Mamie De Crist.

The American fishing tug Silver Spray of Erie is fired on and damaged in Lake Erie by the Canadian revenue cutter Petrel while in debatable waters near the boundary line. Complications may ensue.

Young German engineers urged by Privy Councilor Luig, recently returned from American tour, to visit United States and learn improved factory arrangements; American goods declared not superior to German, however.

Secretary Shaw removes Henry Ives Cobb, architect in charge of the Chicago federal building, and accepts the resignation of two employes who desired to quit the government employ because of dissatisfaction with Cobb's methods. A congressional investigation of the affair is expected.

Dissensions lead to the resignation of the entire Servian cabinet.

Former Premier Salisbury is said to be seriously ill from exhaustion.

The Czar of Russia has appointed a vice regent to take charge in Amur.

Thousands of Jamaica cyclone sufferers starving and seeking shelter in towns where public buildings were demolished; appeal issued to American people.

Three persons killed at Winfield, Kan., three fatally hurt, and two others injured by Gilbert Trigg, aged 30, who deliberately fired a shotgun into a crowd of five thousand persons.

United States fish commission told by experts at Chicago drainage pollution hearing in Peoria that river fish are more healthful and game fish are returning since canal was opened.

Mutiny on steamer Eastland, en route from Chicago to South Haven, started in midlake, and boat and 550 passengers drifted one hour till crew were driven into forecastle at revolver's point.

Reputed cures at Holy hill (Wis.) shrine, told by ex-State Senator Kraeger, declared by the Rev. J. J. Keenan, Fon du Lac, to be unauthenticated; revenue to some one possible explanation.

Special session of congress may be called for October instead of November, as result of finance committee's conference with President Roosevelt; much time needed to draft new currency bill.

Colombian canal treaty committee, sitting at Bogota, decided to accept the Hay-Herran treaty with nine substantial amendments. The senate votes that discussion of the treaty shall be in public.

Reports from 1,304 bankers, in twenty-four western and southern states, to James H. Eckels, Chicago, show good conditions there for financing crops; 1,063 correspondents in those states predict average yields.

Panama canal treaty practically killed by Colombia and selection of Nicaraguan route probably will be decided on by President Roosevelt; nine amendments adopted by congressional committee will not be accepted by the United States.

Imports of pig tin into United States last year set new record, with total of 88,000,000 pounds.

James J. Jeffries defeated James J. Corbett for the heavyweight championship of the world in San Francosco.

Turkish troops, after long bombardment, capture town of Krushevo from Macedonian insurgents. Murderer of Russian consul is executed.

Limited New York express on the Pennsylvania road wrecked by open switch at Van Wert O.; one man fatally injured and many hurt.

Various embassies abroad discredit the report that Prince Ching has sought the good offices of President Roosevelt in the Russo-Chinese disputes.

Speed of torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey saved life of Midshipman William J. Moses by getting him to land in time for an operation for appendicitis.

William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal company, says his advices from Colombia indicate a majority in favor of the Hay-Herran treaty.

E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, admits correctness of report that Rock Island is arranging to use Sainta Fe west of Albuquerque.

Weekly trade reviews of R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreet show satisfactory conditions; railway earnings for August gained 7.7 per cent over last year; all manufactures active.

Fourteen masked men, supposed to be cattlemen, took herder from sheep camp of Joe Sturgeon, near Dupyer, Mont., carried him ten miles into mountains and whipped him to death.

Curtis Jett and Thomas White found guilty of assassination of Lawyer J. B. Marcum in Jackson, Ky., and penalty fixed at life imprisonment, one juror standing out against death penalty.

Merchants' bank of Duluth compelled to suspend because of alleged embezzlement from the Commercial Banking company; institutions at Red Bank, N. J., and Montgomery, Ala., in trouble.

British parliament closes until November 2 with usual speech from the king; session notable for the passage of the Irish land bill and for the stir caused by Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposals.

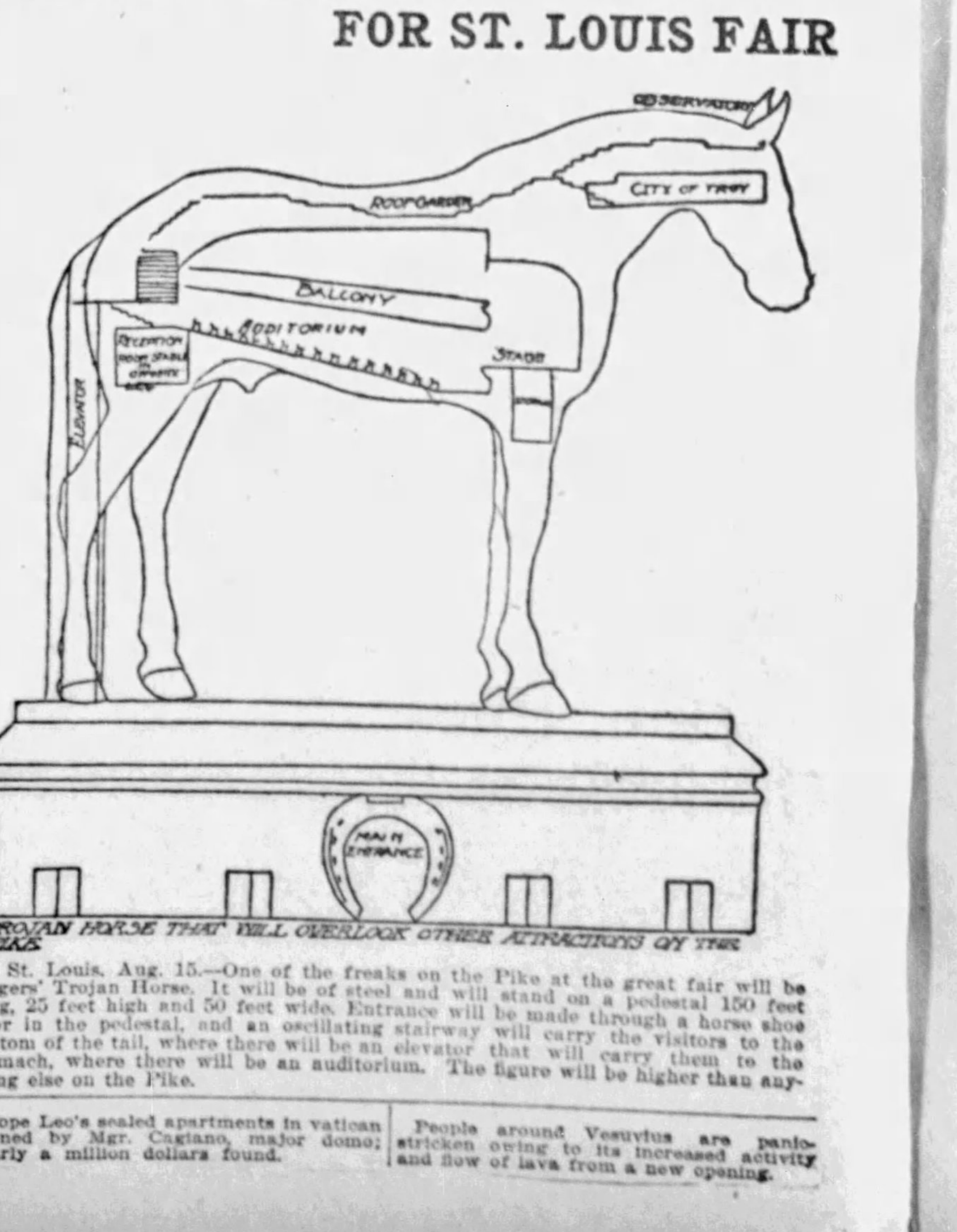
German army staff comes into existence today with Gen. S. B. M. Young as chief. The staff will consist of one lieutenant general, one major general, one brigadier general, four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, twelve majors and twenty captains.

ZELLER'S STATUE TO TYPIFY COLORADO

MINING—STATUE BY AUGUST ZELLER.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—Each state that has been made out of the Louisiana purchase is to be symbolized at the St. Louis exposition by a statue. That of Colorado shows a female figure typifying mining. It was made by August Zeller. Seated on a granite pedestal she looks up on the vast treasure that has been won through her efforts from the grim rocks. Her hands rest upon a pick and on her left shoulder there is a shield that is a reproduction of the seal of the state of Colorado.

COLOSSAL HORSE FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR



TROJAN HORSE THAT WILL OVERLOOK OTHER ATTRACTIONS ON THE PIKE.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—One of the freaks on the Pike at the great fair will be Rogers' Trojan Horse. It will be of steel and will stand on a pedestal 150 feet long, 25 feet high and 50 feet wide. Entrance will be made through a horse shoe door in the pedestal, and an oscillating stairway will carry the visitors to the bottom of the tail, where there will be an elevator that will carry them to the stomach, where there will be an auditorium. The figure will be higher than anything else on the Pike.

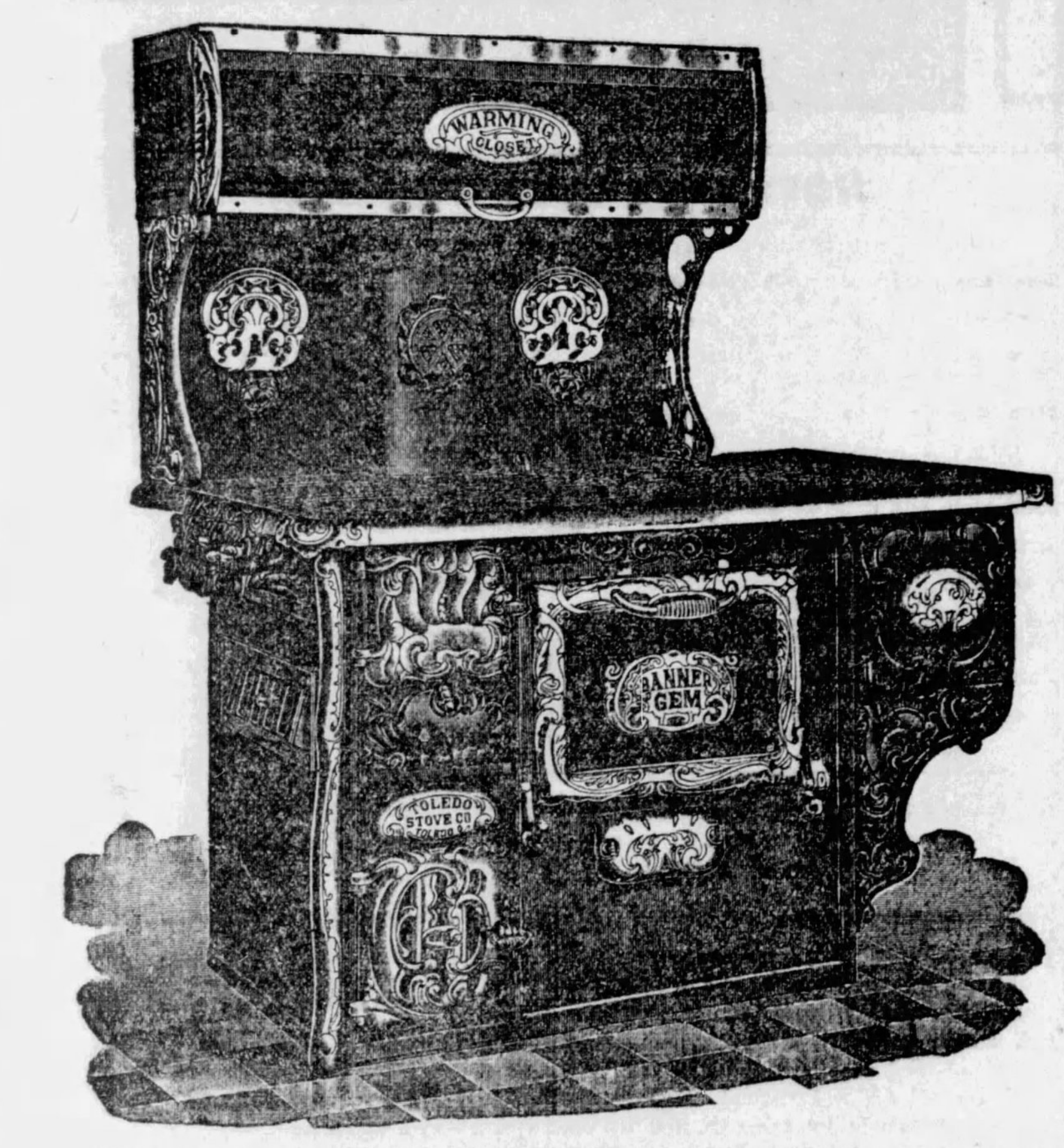
Pope Leo's sealed apartments in vatican opened by Mgr. Cagiano, major domo; nearly a million dollars found.

People around Vesuvius are panic-stricken owing to its increased activity and flow of lava from a new opening.

The Blade's New, Handsome, High Grade Steel Range

$36.00=$36.00=$36.00

For this Steel Range and The Weekly Blade one year.



This range cannot be purchased anywhere for less than $43.00. Our price to you for this magnificent steel range is really the manufacturer's price to the dealer. Take advantage of this offer and fit your home with the handsomest and best steel range that is made in this country. Description: The body is made of 16-gauge polished steel, which is natural finish, so that it can be washed off and not defect the steel. The cast iron parts of the range are heavy and durable and conveniently arranged. The oven is large and roomy, 18x21 and 14 inches high. It has the following points of superiority: That the balanced spring of the oven door can be adjusted from the outside of the range. The range has a broiler feed door, so that the fuel can be fed into the fire box without removing the lids, as has always been necessary in steel ranges. The oven top is covered with asbestos and ventilated through the center of the top, assuring absolute first-class baking. The oven door has two thicknesses of steel, with an air chamber of ⅝-inch between the sheets. The oven door catches are double, and it is positively locked when closed. The door is so constructed that any part of it may be detached with a screw driver. The reservoir is enamel, holds ten gallons of water, and is enclosed entirely by cast iron. The fire box is so constructed that the grate and grate frame can be taken out through an opening in the front, and does not interfere with the linings of the fire box.

The high closet is handsomely ornamented with nickel trimmings. The range has nickel corner pieces and nickel steel edges, and is a most attractive and handsome piece of goods. This range will bake in one-third less time and with one-third less fuel than any other range made. It will burn coal or wood. This range is manufactured in Toledo, and every part of its construction has been carefully and personally inspected by us.

The range weighs 500 lbs. Each range is carefully wrapped with packing paper and crated. The high closet is crated separately, making the shipment consist of two crates. Orders will be promptly filled.

Remit by New York draft, express money order or postoffice order. Give shipping directions plainly. Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

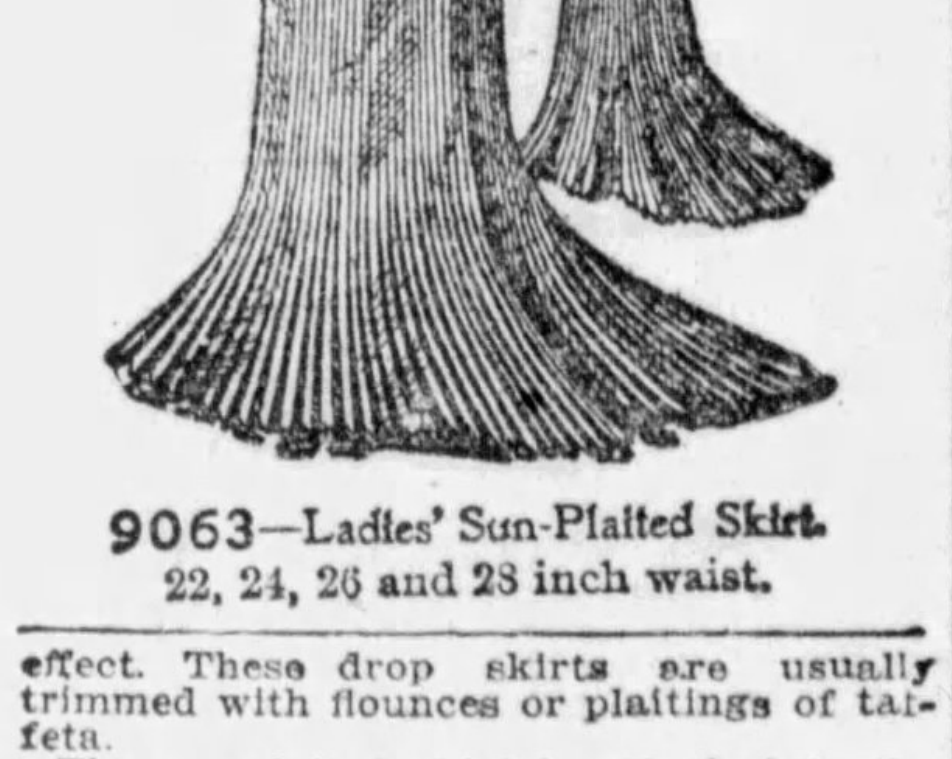
Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Sun-Plaited Skirt, No. 9063.

Sun-plaited skirts are very popular at present. It must be admitted that they tend to increase the size of the figure around the waist and hips, but this feature is most desirable on women who are slender. Some of the sun-plaited skirts are made with closely fitted yokes that preserve the outline over the hips.

The illustration shows a charming model of pale blue crepe de chine. It is mounted on a circular foundation of blue taffeta that is fitted with small darts in habit effect. These drop skirts are usually trimmed with flounces or plaitings of taffeta.



9063—Ladies' Sun-Plaited Skirt.
22, 24, 26 and 28 inch waist.

The sun-plaited skirt is attached to the belt and flares widely at the lower edge, training slightly at the back. The plaiting opens around the bottom and gives a very wide sweep.

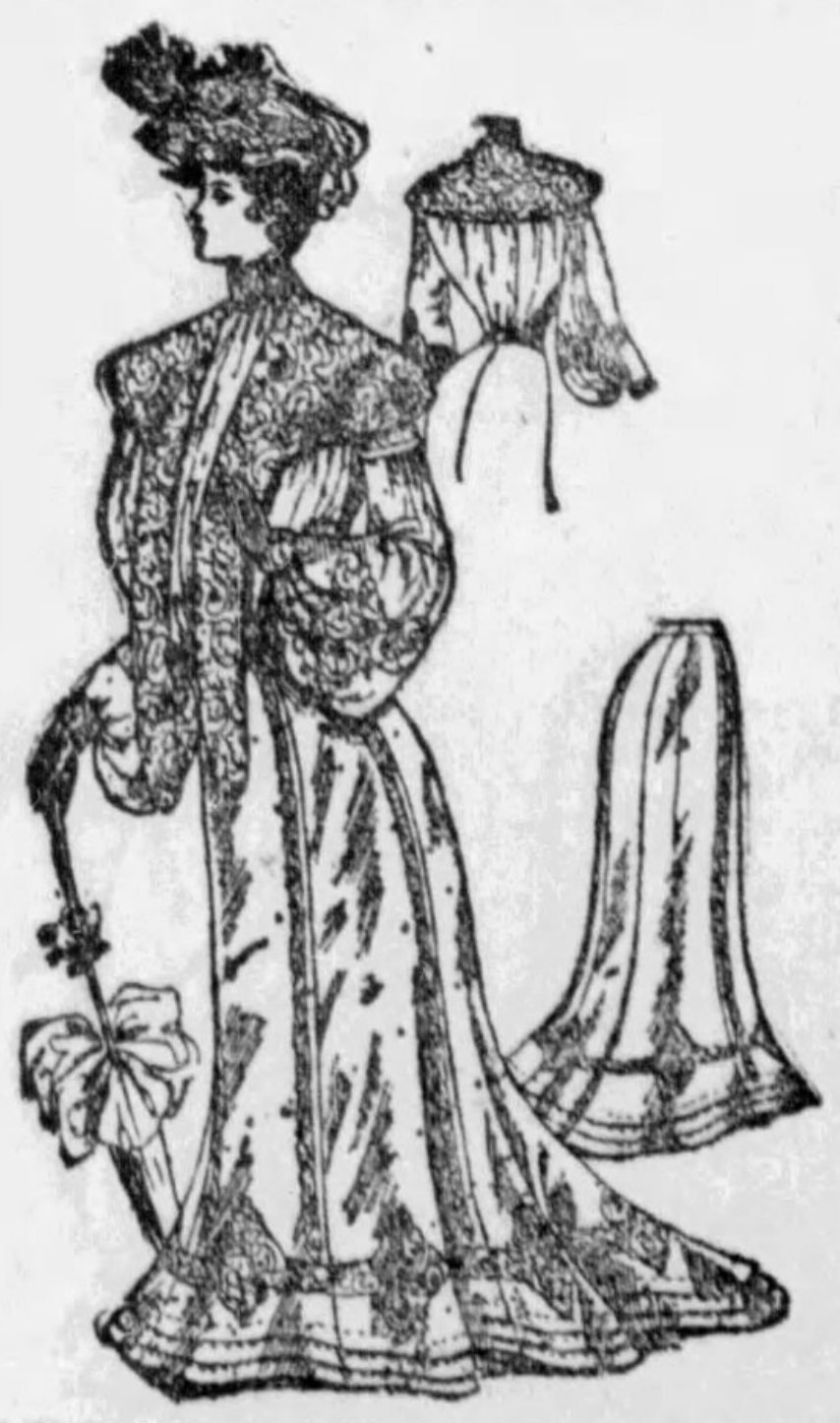
The skirt may be made with or without the hip yoke, as preferred. Chiffon, mousseline de soie, lansdowne, veiling, albatross and voille are all appropriate fabrics for this mode. The yokes are usually made of ribbon with fancy catch stitching between the rows.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require seven and three-quarter yards of 44-inch material, or eight and one-half yards of 36-inch material. The pattern, No. 9063, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26 and 28-inch waist measure.

Fancy Waist with Stole Collar, No. 9062, and Seven-Gored Skirt, with Tucks, No. 9029.

Mauve and all delicate shades of violet and lavender are enjoying an extended vogue at present. The colors are dainty and decidedly summery in appearance, blending well with black, white, tan, green and pale yellow.

A lavender embroidered muslin is shown here, elaborately trimmed with Irish crochet lace and mounted on white taffeta. The waist has for its foundation a glove-fitted, featherboned lining that closes in the center front.



9062—Ladies' Fancy Waist with Stole Collar.
9029—Ladies' Seven Gored Skirt.
Waist—32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 in. waist

The back has slight fulness on the shoulders and is drawn down close to the belt. The waist fastens invisibly at the front. Gathers on the shoulders and neck provide fulness that blouses stylishly over the belt.

A transparent lace collar completes the neck. The cape collar may be included in the neck seam or be adjustable, as preferred. It is broad on the shoulders and has long stoles in front that reach far below the belt.

Full puff sleeves are gathered and attached to short, fitted caps. They are very wide at the wrist, where the fulness is arranged on narrow lace wristbands, drooping well at the back. Large motifs of lace decorate the lower part of the sleeves.

Seven gores in the skirt are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The skirt closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed. A sheath effect is maintained from belt to knee, but below that point the gores flare and there is a modish sweep at the floor.

Three deep tucks are arranged at the lower edge, giving additional spring to the skirt. Bands of lace outline the seams and motifs decorate the lower part of each gore. The skirt touches all around and has a graceful train at the back. The style is becoming to stout figures and the pattern is cut in large sizes to meet this demand.

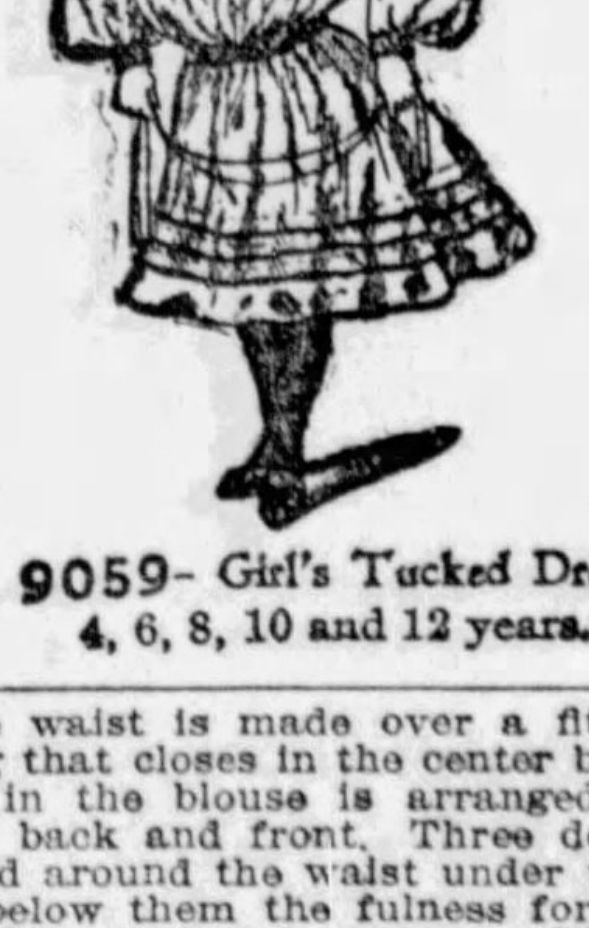
Crepe de Paris, canvas, veiling, albatross, brilliantine, soft silks and satins are appropriate fabrics for this mode, with lace, ribbon, applique or motifs of chiffon for trimming.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two yards of material 44 inches wide, with one and three-quarters yard of lace for the collar. The pattern, No. 9062, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9029, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34-inch waist measure.

Girls' Tucked Dress, No. 9059.

Ecru linen makes a very stylish and serviceable frock for summer wear. It is shown here combined with bright red linen.



9059- Girl's Tucked Dress.
4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

The waist is made over a fitted body lining that closes in the center back. Fulness in the blouse is arranged at the neck, back and front. Three deep tucks extend around the waist under the arms, and below them the fulness forms a decided blouse over a narrow red belt. The closing is made invisibly at the center back.

A plain collar completes the neck. Three tucks at the top of the sleeve simulate a cap which fits the arm closely. The sleeve is very wide at the wrist, where the fulness is arranged on narrow bands drooping considerably at the back.

The full skirt is gathered at the top and attached to the lower edge of the body portion, closing at the back. A belt conceals the joining. The skirt has a smart sweep at the lower edge. Three tucks are arranged above the deep hem.

Narrow pipings of red finish the edges of the tucks in waist and skirt, giving a very effective touch of color to the entire dress. The mode may be developed in any of the new mercerized wash fabrics, as well as dimity, lawn, swiss and pique. It is also appropriate for serge, flannel, albatross or challie, with velvet or silk pipings on the tucks.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require four yards of material twenty-seven inches wide. The pattern, No. 9059, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Misses' Sailor Blouse, No. 9069, and Five-Gored Skirt, No. 8864.

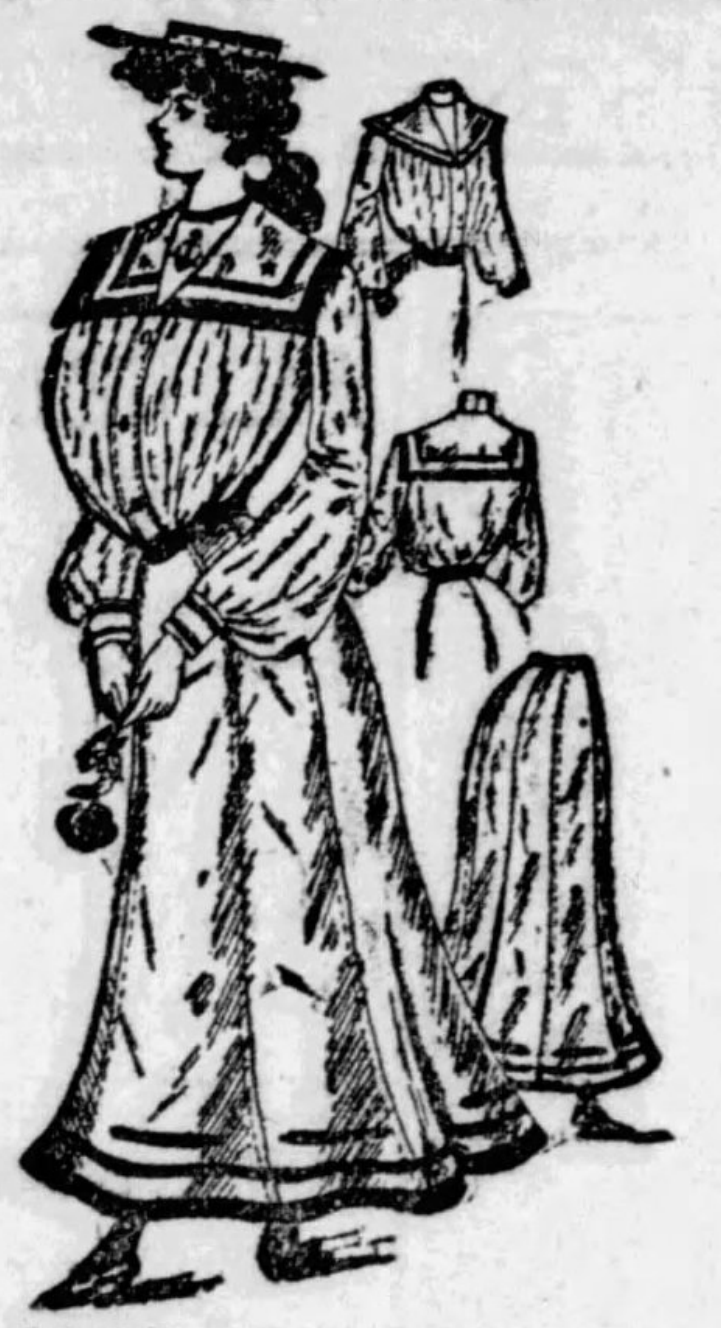
White butchers' linen is used for this jaunty suit, with bands of marine blue linen for trimming.

The waist is plain across the shoulders in the back, and full in front, blousing over the belt all around. It closes with fancy buttons and buttonholes worked through a center box-plait.

The blouse is low at the neck, which is finished with a broad, square sailor collar that extends over the shoulders and gives becoming breadth to the figure. Bands of trimming and embroidered stars finish the collar.

A shield is permanently attached to the right side and fastens invisibly at the left. It may be made with or without a standing collar. If a pointed sailor collar is preferred, the pattern provides perforations for the proper shaping.

One-piece bishop sleeves are fitted close to the upper arm and very wide at the wrists, where the fulness is arranged on cuffs drooping well at the back.



9069—Misses' Sailor Blouse.
8864—Misses' Five Gored Skirt.
Blouse, 12, 14 and 16 years.
Skirt, 12, 14 and 16 years.

The skirt is shaped with five gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. It closes invisibly at the center back, under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed and present a perfectly plain appearance. The gores are machine-stitched.

A sheath effect is maintained from belt to knee, but below that point the gores flare widely to the lower edge, where there is a stylish sweep. Bands of blue are used for foot trimming.

Costumes in this mode are made of covert, serge, flannel, pique, cotton cheviot, or any of the new mercerized wash fabrics. Collar and shield of white linen on blue suits give an airy finish.

To make the blouse for a miss of fourteen years will require two and one-half yards of material, forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9069, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

To make the skirt for a miss of fourteen years will require three yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 8864, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Shirt Waist, No. 9088.

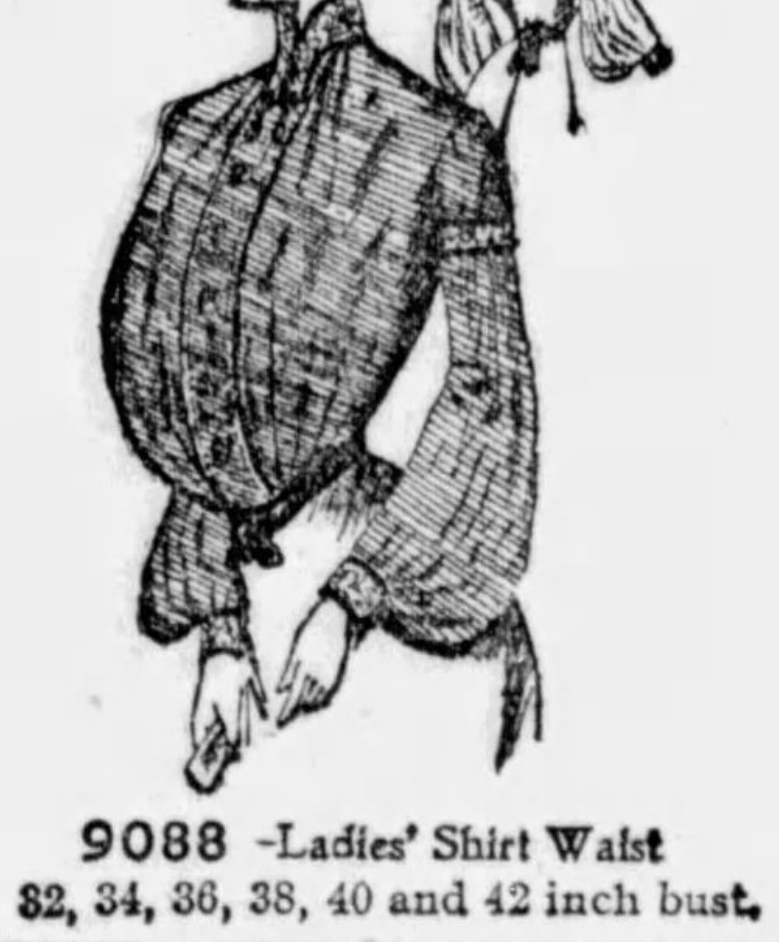
Pale blue cashmere is used for this dainty shirt waist, with ecru lace and black velvet ribbon for trimming.

It is made over a glove-fitted, featherboned lining that closes in the center front. This may, however, be omitted, and the adjustment made with shoulder and under-arm seams, if preferred.

The plain back has slight fullness at the waist. The closing is made in front with large blue enamel buttons and buttonholes worked through a broad center box plait. The fullness is arranged in the neck and blouses smartly at the belt.

A transparent lace collar is edged with velvet and fastens in front, fancy ornaments decorating the tabs. Full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and attached to short caps. They are completed with narrow wristbands and droop well at the back.

Bands of lace and velvet trim the caps and cuffs. The belt has two tabs at the back and crosses in front, with a fashionable dip.



9088 -Ladies' Shirt Waist
32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust.

Taffeta, peau de soie, velveteen, challie, Henrietta or flannel waists in this style are trimmed with fancy buttons, silk, velvet, bands of embroidery and lace motifs.

To make the shirt waist in the medium size will require four and one-half yards of material 27 inches wide, with ¾ for trimming. The pattern, No. 9088, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

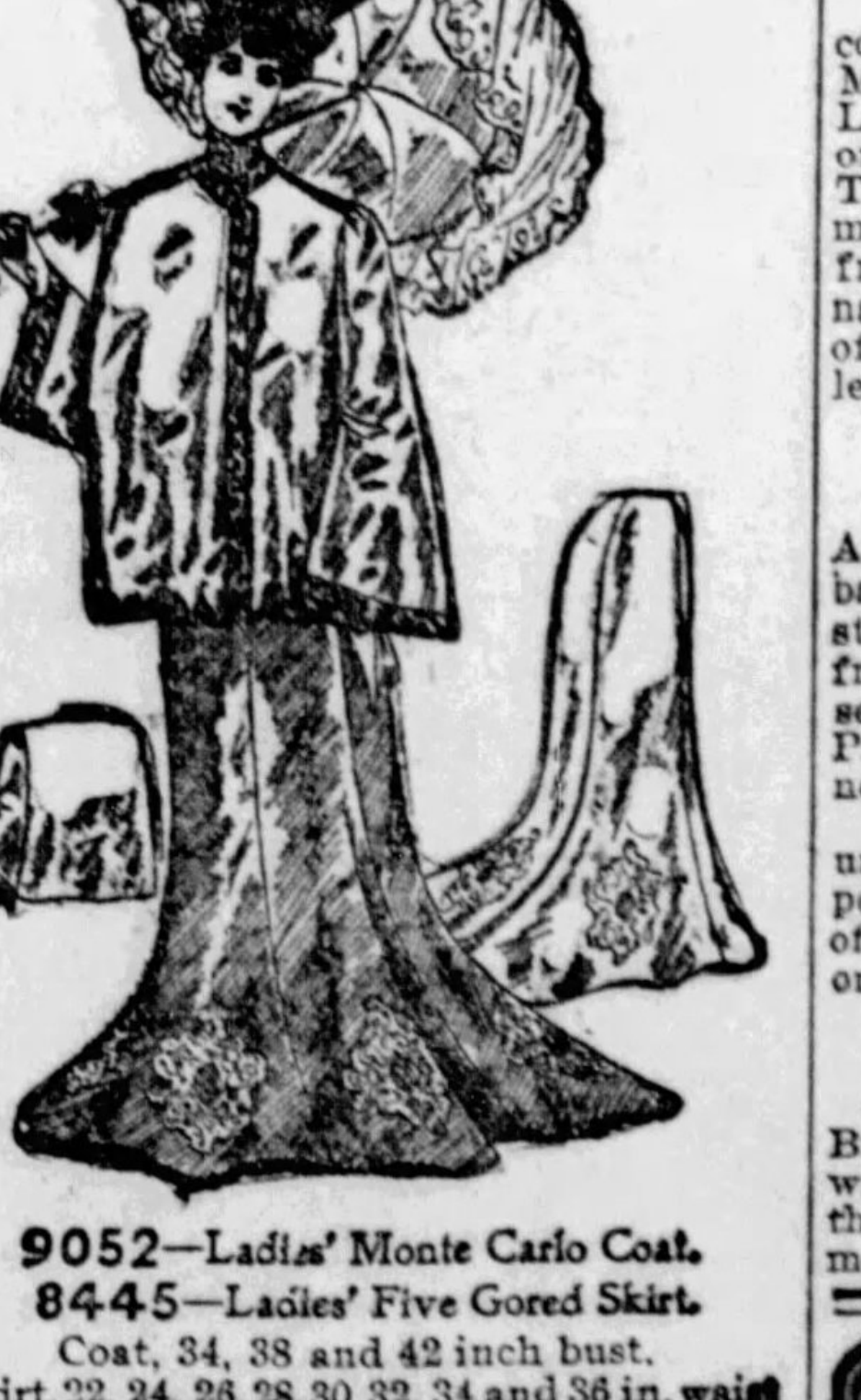
Monte Carlo Coat, No. 9052, and Five-Gored Flare Skirt, No. 8445.

Some women make it a rule never to wear a short waist in the street without a coat, and for their benefit there have been many beautiful coats created this season. Never before have such lovely fabrics and designs been employed for the development of summer outside garments.

Pongee is the favorite fabric for this purpose. It is very light, but so closely woven that no lining is required. Ecru and tan are the most popular shades. The garment illustrated is made of ecru pongee with bands of Persian embroidery for trimming.

It is simply adjusted with shoulder and under arm seams, fits well on the shoulders and hangs very loosely in box effect to the hem. The closing is made invisibly in double-breasted style under a band of embroidery that passes around the neck and finishes the edges of the fronts.

The coat may be worn open and the fronts turned back to form long, narrow revers that are faced with the silk and edged with embroidery. One-piece sleeves have comfortable fullness on the shoulders and flare widely in bell effect at the wrists, where they are deeply faced and trimmed to match the fronts.



9052—Ladies' Monte Carlo Coat.
8445—Ladies' Five Gored Skirt.
Coat, 34, 38 and 42 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 in. waist

The skirt is developed in biscuit canvas with large lace motifs for trimmnig. It is shaped with narrow front and side gores and wide backs fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The closing is made invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed.

A close adjustment is maintained from belt to knee, but below that point the gores flare widely and there is a modish sweep at the floor. Motifs decorate the lower part of each gore in an effective manner.

Skirts in this style are especially becoming to stout figures, and the pattern is cut in the large sizes to meet the demand. Etamine, nuns veiling, albatross, wool crepe, or any of the season's soft clinging fabrics may be trimmed with ribbon ruchings, lace passementerie or stitched bands of cloth and silk.

To make the coat in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9052, is cut in sizes for a 34, 38 and 42-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require three and three-quarter yards of 44-inch material. The pattern, No. 8445, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36-inch waist measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

BULGARIA'S MANIFESTO.

Condition of Affairs in Macedonia Fully Set Forth.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 17.—The Bulgarian government has presented a memorandum to the powers, setting out at great length the condition of affairs during the past three months in Macedonia since the Turkish government undertook to inaugurate the promised reforms. The most precise details, dates, places and names of persons are given in the memorandum, the whole constituting a wonderful category of murder, torture, incendiarism, pillage and general oppression committed by the Ottoman soldiers and officials.

The memorandum begins by stating that during the past three months the Ottoman government has taken a series of measures with the alleged intention of inaugurating the era of promised reform and of assuring peace and tranquility to the Bulgarian population of European Turkey, but which have had the contrary effect of further exasperating this population and reviving the revolutionary movement.

Wholesale massacres, individual murders, the destruction of villages, the pillaging and setting fire to houses, the arrests, ill-treatment, tortures, arbitrary imprisonment and banishment, the closing and disorganizing of churches and schools, the ruining of merchants, the collection of taxes for many years in advance—such, proceeds the memorandum, are among the acts of the Ottoman administration of the vilayets of Salonica, Monastir, Uskub and Adrianople.

The memorandum next relates in detail a number of such cases in each vilayet. Beginning with the vilayet of Salonica, it states that in the town of Salonica itself the Bulgarian professors of the university, the students and shopkeepers, in fact, all the intelligent Bulgarians in the city have been cast into prison. One hundred and twenty soldiers entered the village of Gorna-Ribnita May 19 and tortured to death five men and two women. During the first three weeks of July 25 villages in the district of Tikvesch were subjected to the depredations of the Turkish soldiers and Bashi Babouks. The villagers were beaten and tortured, the women violated, and the houses plundered, while the administrative authorities looked on.

In the vilayet of Monastir, artillery boomed and razed the flourishing town of Smerdesch, the three hundred houses being left a heap of ruins. At the beginning of July two Greek bands, with the connivance of the authorities, pillaged Bulgarian villages and murdered many of their inhabitants.

In the vilayet of Uskub the entire Bulgarian population has been systematically persecuted since last May. The director of the normal school at Uskub was imprisoned because his library contained the "revolutionary" works of Othello and Les Miserables.

In the districts of Palanka, Koschani, Koumanovo and Gostigar, the prisons are filled with Bulgarian priests, school masters and merchants. During June the soldiers and Bashi Babouks terrorized the inhabitants of the Schtif district, torturing the people with red-hot irons. Similar atrocities perpetrated in the vilayet of Adrianople are cited.

Altogether the memorandum gives particulars of no less than 131 individual and general cases of excesses and outrages committed by the Turkish authorities. In summarizing the specific details of the outrages mentioned, the memorandum declares that wholesale massacres were perpetrated by regulars and Bashi Bazouks in the town of Salonica and the villages of Baldevo, Banitza, Echouritovo, Karbinza, Moghila, Smerdesch and Enidje, while the scenes of carnage, pillage and incendiarism were everywhere terrible. At Smerdesch over two hundred Bulgarians were shot, killed with swords or burned to death. Over 250 houses and the churches and schools were set on fire with petroleum and pillaged, the property being sold by the soldiers and Bashi Bazouks in neighboring places. Similar scenes occurred at the villages of Gorna-Ribnitza, Igoumenetz, Dobritaki and Nikoden. The villagers there abandoned their houses and fled to the mountains.

Over three thousand men, women and children fled from the Sanjak of Seres and more of the Sanjak of Kirkkisse.

It is difficult, says the memorandum, to obtain the exact number of Bulgarians who were imprisoned, mostly on the flimsiest pretexts, as when they were released others were immediately arrested. The estimates obtainable give for the vilayet of Salonica, 900 prisoners; for Uskub, 500; for Monastir, 850, and for Adrianople, 550; a grand total of 2,800. As information is lacking from many districts in these vilayets, it is thought that, without exaggeration, the number of prisoners may be placed at even three times this total.

POPE LEO'S TREASURE.

Rome, Aug. 13.—The pope is quite well today. He took a long drive and walk in the vatican garden, and then received the Austrian ambassador, who presented his credentials.

Mons. Cagiano, the major-domo, accompanied by Cardinals Rampolla and Mocenni, opened the apartment of Pope Leo this morning, breaking the seals put on at the time of the pontiff's death. They found a considerable amount of money—it is stated several millions of francs—besides other valuables. Cardinal Cretoni, prefect of the congregation of sacred rites, was not present, having left Rome on account of illness.

The Manchurian Trouble.

London, Aug. 14.—Neither at the American nor at the other interested embassies is anything known regarding the statement made in last night's despatch from Yokohama that Prince Ching had secured Russia's consent to the use of President Roosevelt's good offices in connection with the Manchurian difficulty.

Well informed Russians here do not understand that there is any question pending with China in which the good offices of President Roosevelt are needed or have been offered.

Witness Against Powers.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 15.—Henry Broughton, of Bell county, the mountain witness called by the commonwealth in the Powers case, was brought in this morning by deputies.

PIPE. Good second-hand Wrought Iron Steam, Gas or Water Pipe, in sizes from one-half to twelve inches diameter. It is complete with threads and couplings.
1 inch, per foot, 3 1-4 cts. 1½ inch, per foot, 4 1-4 cts.
We handle all kinds of well casing. Write us your wants in the pipe line. We have all kinds of supplies of this character. Write for Free Catalogue No. 297.
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.,
West 35th and Iron Street, Chicago.

JETT AND WHITE

Found Guilty and Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 14.—The jury in the case of Curtis Jett and Thomas White, charged with the murder of James B. Marcum, at Jackson, Ky., this morning returned a verdict of guilty, fixing the punishment of each at life imprisonment.

The verdict was returned at a time when there were but few people in the court room. The only attorney present was County Attorney Webster. Jett received the verdict with comparative indifference and calmness. White, who has been apparently under a severe strain during the trial, flushed up and his eyes filled with tears.

Attorney Golden, for the defense, stated that a motion for a new trial would be made as soon as possible.

The verdict occasioned little surprise. The only question which caused the delay, it is said, was whether to make the punishment death or life imprisonment.

The case has been on trial almost three weeks, having been begun July 27. At the first trial at Jackson the jury disagreed. It is believed that the verdict today was a compromise with a juror opposed to capital punishment.

The friends of Captain B. L. Ewen and other witnesses for the commonwealth, who have suffered greatly and were living in fear of their lives are greatly relieved. There have been twenty-seven lives lost within the past two years in the Hargis-Cockrill feud in Breathitt county and this is the first conviction. No arrests or indictments had been made until last May when the troops were ordered to Jackson to protect the grand jury and afterward the trial jury and witnesses. Jett is still under indictment charged with killing Town Marshal Cockrill. Jett said last night the rope had never been made with which to hang him, but he made no remarks today.

Attorneys Blanton and Golden for the defense were absent when the jury came into court and Judge Osborne sent for them and told them to make their motion for a new trial. The motion was thereupon filed and the court took it under advisement. When it was announced that the jury had come out a crowd gathered at the court room but was quiet and orderly, all the mountain men having gone to their homes. Col. Byrd, who prosecuted the prisoners, said he was disappointed in the case as he had hoped for a verdict affixing the death penalty. D. D. Hurst, the father-in-law of Marcum, said that they might as well have tried the men in Breathitt county as here.

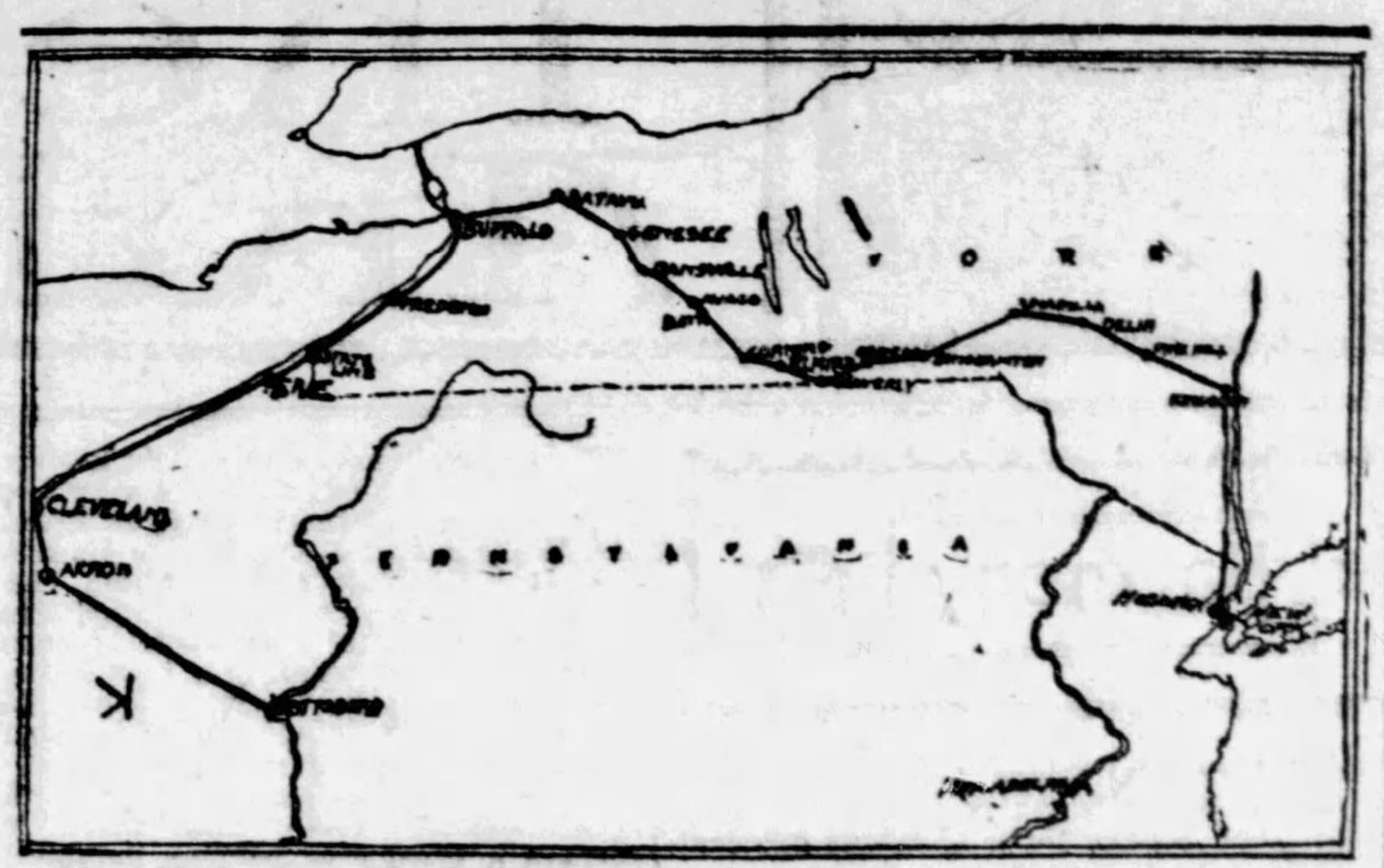
Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 15.—Judge Osborne held a short session of court this morning, and overruled the motion of the attorneys for Curtis Jett and Thomas White, for a new trial. Attorneys for the defense then filed notice of an appeal, accompanied by a bill of exceptions. A stay of execution was taken for both prisoners for sixty days, until the court of appeals shall have passed on the case.

Preparations are already being made looking to the trial of Jett for the assassination of Town Marshal Cockrill, of Jackson. The trial probably will be held in September.

Left For the Maneuvers.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—The czar and czarina have left St. Petersburg to attend the army maneuvers in the vicinity of the town of Pskoff, 162 miles from here.

ROUTE FOR THE GREAT AUTO TEST RUN



New York, Aug. 15.—Indications are that the starters in the great automobile test run to leave New York city October 7 for the roundabout tour of seven days to Pittsburg, will number more than 100. The distance is 850 miles, and the longest day's run is 150 miles.

WHIPPING WOMEN.

Georgia Passes a Law Forbidding the Punishment.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13.—Shocked by the disclosures in the Mamie Decrist case, the legislature of Georgia has passed a resolution forbidding the whipping of female convicts. The resolution was the result of hundreds of telegrams begging the legislature to take action which would render a repetition of the Decrist affair impossible. In addition Warden Allagood, who so unmercifully flogged the woman, will be discharged. Governor Terrell has requested the prison commission to get rid of the warden and the request will be heeded. It is said that the members of the commission do not approve the whipping of women nor do they approve the action of the warden in making her work in the fields.

Many are disposed to doubt Miss Decrist's story that she was whipped for rejecting the overtures of the warden, but the fact of the whipping remains and that fact has caused the entire state to denounce Allagood.

The warden makes the following statement:

"Mamie Decrist's ways were entirely destructive of discipline and I whipped her after the physician had pronounced that she was able to stand it. The punishment was mild and did not hurt her much. The charges are all inspired by anger and are false. I can face the result with confidence."

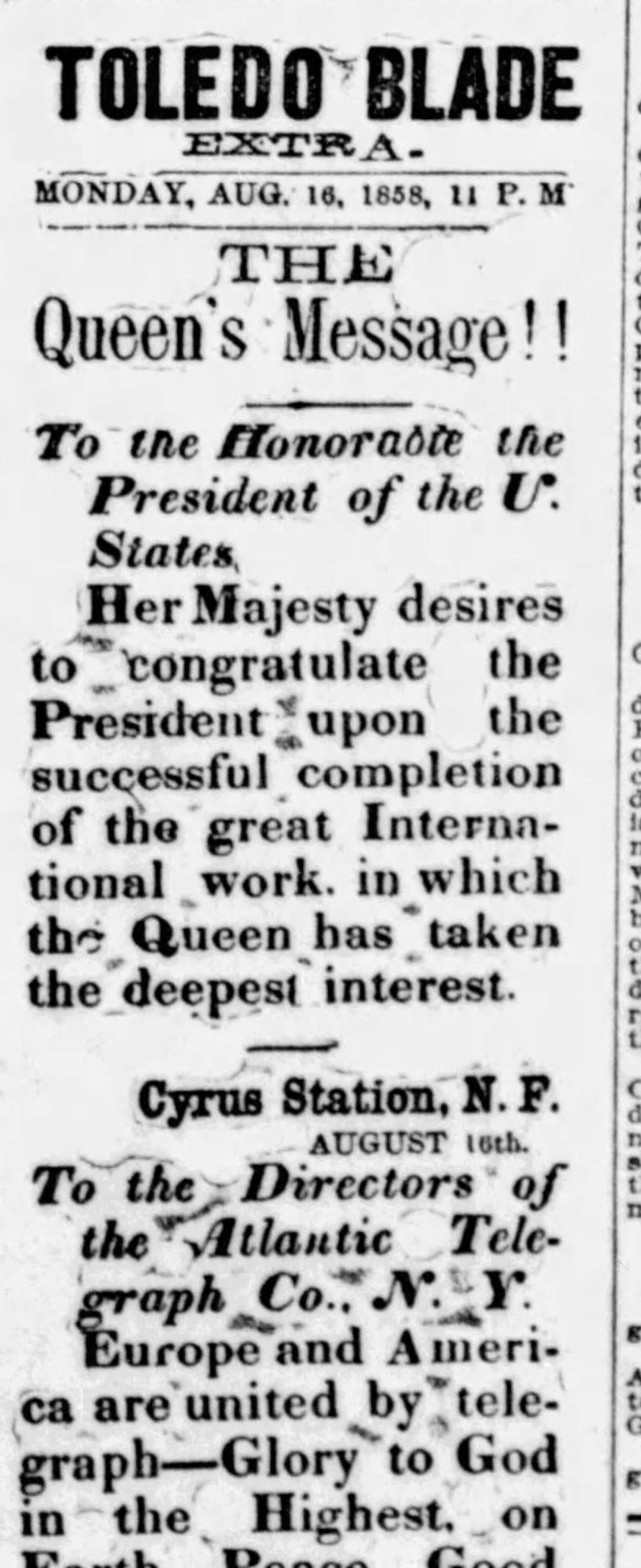
Referring to the matter of sending the woman to work in the fields so shortly after the whipping, Captain Allagood said: "I wanted her to see what it meant to work in the fields. I was disciplining her for her insubordination and I wanted to show her how easy a time she was having in the house. She was living as easy a life as many women who are out of prison."

Archbishop of Manila.

Rome, Aug. 15.—The consecration of the Rev. J. J. Harty, of St. Louis, as archbishop of Manila, took place today in the Franciscan church of St. Anthony. Added interest to the ceremony was given by the fact that the first archbishop to be consecrated under Pius X was an American.

ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST CABLE MESSAGE

August 16 was the forty-fifth anniversary of the first message over the Atlantic cable, which was sent on the evening of August 16, 1858. The first message was from Queen Victoria to President James Buchanan, thankful, hopeful and congratulatory in expression. The second message was an acknowledgment from the President couched in somewhat similar terms. Impromptu celebrations over the success of the great American undertaking were held throughout the United States on the same evening, with more formal evidences of gratification next day.



TOLEDO BLADE
EXTRA.
MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1858, 11 P. M.

THE
Queen's Message!!

To the Honorable the President of the U. States,

Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of the great International work. in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

Cyrus Station, N. F.
AUGUST 16th.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., N. Y.

Europe and America are united by telegraph—Glory to God in the Highest, on Earth Peace. Good will towards men.

Directors of Atlantic Telegraph Co, Great Britain.

New York, 9 P. M.

The Bells of Old Trinity are now ringing a merry peal—Flags flying, Cannons roaring! America and Europe united!

Toledo was but a small city at the time, but there was great joy over the success of the undertaking, for which so many had predicted failure. On the evening of that day The Blade printed an extra that presents a strange appearance to newspaper readers of today. It was only a small hand bill, but it gave the news and showed enterprise for a paper of the early days. The appended cut is a photographic reproduction of one of these extras, preserved in The Blade office.

The extra did not give the full text of the messages, but they were reprinted in full the next day, with an explanation, as follows:

We publish below the message of Queen Victoria to President Buchanan—the President's reply and the message of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the other side to the Directors in New York. Those who saw our extra last evening will discover that in that we did not give all of the Queen's message. By some mistake of the operators it was divided, and the latter part of it was not sent here until this morning. These documents speak for themselves and require no comment. They announce the accomplishment of one of the most important events that has ever occurred in the history of our country—in the history of the world:

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

Valentia Bay, via Trinity Bay,
August 16, 1858.

To his Honor, James Buchanan, President of the United States:—

Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of that great international work in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join her in fervently hoping that the electric cable, which now connects Great Britain and the United States, will prove an additional link between the two nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

(Signed.)
VICTORIA.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

Washington, August 16, 1858.

To Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland:—

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise, accomplished by the science, skill and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind than was ever won by a conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty and law throughout the world.

In this view will not all nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in the passage to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities.

(Signed)
Jas. Buchanan.

Message From the British Directors

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, New York:—

Europe and America are united by Telegraph! Glory to God in the Highest, on Earth Peace, Good Will Toward Men.

(Signed.) Directors of Atlantic Telegraph Company, Great Britain.

WONT MIX

Bad Food and Good Health Wont Mix.

The human stomach stands much abuse but it wont return good health if you give it bad food.

If you feed right you will feel right for proper food and a good mind is the sure road to health. "A year ago I became much alarmed about my health for I began to suffer after each meal no matter how little I ate," says a Denver woman. "I lost my appetite and the very thought of food grew distasteful, with the result that I was not nourished and got weak and thin. My home cares were very heavy for beside a large family of my own I have also to look out for an aged mother. There was no one to shoulder my husehold burdens and come what might I must bear them and this thought nearly drove me frantic when I realized that my health was breaking down.

"I read an article in the paper about some one with trouble just like mine being cured on the food Grape-Nuts and acting on this suggestion I gave Grape-Nuts a trial. The first dish of this delicious food told me I had struck the right thing. My uncomfortable feelings in stomach and brain disappeared as if by magic and in an incredibly short space of time I was again myself. Since then I have gained 12 pounds in weight through a summer of hard work and realize I am a very different woman, all due to the splendid food Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Trial will prove.

TUG FIRED ON

By a Canadian Patrol Boat on Lake Erie.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 13.—The Silver Spray, a fishing boat owned here, came into port yesterday afternoon with her upper works shot to splinters in an encounter in midlake about noon with the Canadian revenue cutter Petrel.

The only man injured on the Silver Spray was Frederick Culver, who was hit in the leg by a shot. He is now in the hospital. The fishermen say the Petrel used a small duck cannon.

The Canadian authorities have had trouble with American fishermen for years, who were poaching on their side of the lake, and the Petrel is kept constantly on the lookout for them. About noon she came upon the Silver Spray on the Canadian side of the lake and at once ordered Captain Chris Shaw to stop.

As the Canadian cruiser neared the Silver Spray Captain Shaw put his helm to port and ordered full speed ahead, as it seemed to be the intention of the Petrel to ram him. Seeing its prey escaping, the captain of the cutter signaled the tug to heave to. Remembering the long delays and fines inflicted at Canadian ports on boats which have in the past fallen into the clutches of the Canadian cutters, Captain Shaw paid no attention to the demands of his pursuer.

Another signal came from the cutter, closely followed by a shot across the bow of the fleeing tug. Ordering his crew below decks and signaling the engineer to put on every pound of steam possible, Captain Shaw turned the bow of his boat for the American shore. With her superior speed the Silver Spray commenced gaining on her warlike adversary.

The Captain of the Petrel, when he saw that the Silver Spray was trying to get away, opened fire and before he ceased firing some twenty shots had struck her. One passed through the smokestack into the pilot house, in which Captain Shaw stood at the wheel, and two more struck the pilot house, one of which came within a few inches of him, scattering a myriad of splinters around his head. That no one was killed is deemed miraculous.

The chase was kept up for some little time and Captain Shaw was nearly in despair, as his cold water pump refused to work and he was also afraid that his boat might be struck below the water line and sunk. He was lucky, however, in reaching the dividing line and the Petrel gave up the pursuit.

The Silver Spray is a double-decker and was for twelve years in service at Buffalo as a pleasure steamer. Captain Shaw will report the affair to the state department at Washington, as, he says, he was only looking for some of his nets which had drifted from this side toward the Canadian shore.

A large number of American fishing tugs have been confiscated by the Canadian government. One, however, of Dunkirk was a few days ago ordered returned by Secretary of State Hay.

The boundary line on Lake Erie has long been a subject of dispute between American fishermen and the Canadian authorities and many tugs have been seized and taken to Canadian ports for alleged violation of the law which prohibits Americans fishing in Canadian waters. Until now, however, the Canadian cutters have not resorted to warlike measures in guarding the fishing preserves. The imaginary line dividing the two countries passes through some of the richest fishing grounds on the great lakes and American fishermen have always claimed that the Canadians have been in error in locating the boundary.

It is believed that this trouble will bring the matter to a climax and that the authorities at Washington will take steps to have the line of demarkation properly established.

Explosion at Arsenal.

Philadelphia, Aug. 13.— An explosion at the United States arsenal at Frankford, a suburb, caused a panic in which four girls were severely but not seriously injured. The girls, Bessie Mills, Anna Littley, Pauline Branson, Florence Foster, with about 75 others, were employed at the arsenal. Many of them leaped from the windows down a 15-foot embankment.

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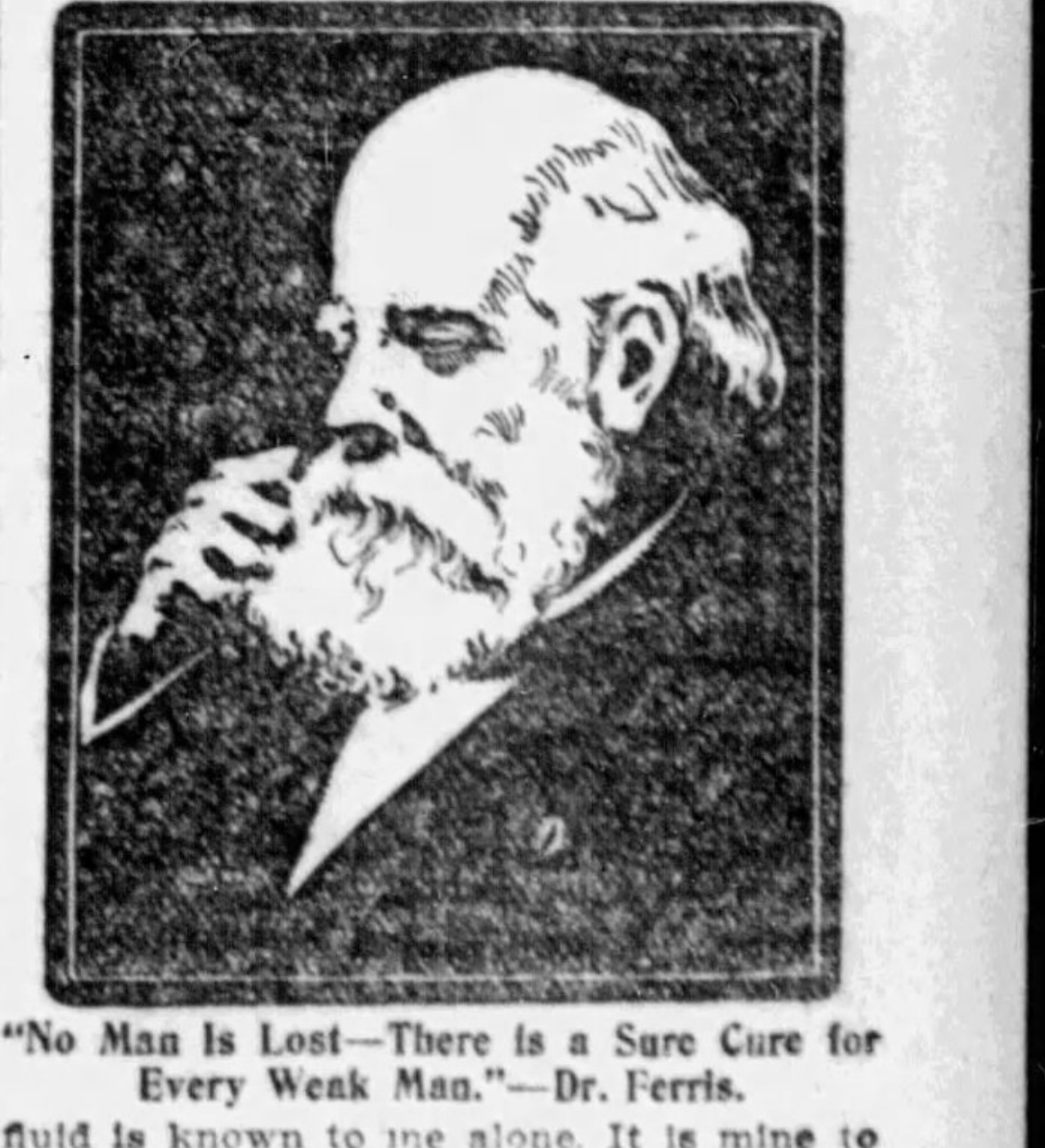
The secret of this mighty healing power, this vital life spark, this marvelous tonic fluid is known to me alone. It is mine to give to whom I will and my works go before me. Doubt not! I ask no man to believe me, but I give to every weak man free this priceless boon and it restores him instantly to the strength and powerful vigor of youth. With this marvelous, mysterious compound, which I have discovered only after a lifetime devoted to search through all the realms of science, and the archives of the ancients, it is possible for every weak man to have for his own the glorious manly power, the untiring vigor and the long life of the patriarchs of Bible times. With this mysterious compound no weak man will ever again be troubled with impotency, vital losses, nightly emissions, spermatorrhea, varicocele, prematurity, defective power or lack of vital energy.



"No Man Is Lost—There is a Sure Cure for Every Weak Man."—Dr. Ferris.

Send me no money. It is my duty, guided by an Unseen Hand—it is my mission on earth—my life work—to lift up the fallen, heal the weak and cure the maimed or undeveloped; and to every man who has lost his vital power or finds it waning, I send my message of love and peace and health. I can save him and I will save him and restore him to many years of happiness and the impetuous vitality and vigorous manhood of perfect health and youth.

Remember, it matters not how old you are; it matters not how you lost your manhood, or when you lost it. It matters not what doctors or scoffers say. This is no ordinary drug or stimulating method of treatment, but it is the vital spark of life itself, and it matters not how many remedies and doctors have failed, I have repeatedly and instantly renewed the youth of old men. My secret compound never fails. I have often instilled into jaded men new vitality, health and strength. For worn-out men I have oft kindled, in an instant, and to stay, the sparkling vitality of youth. My private address is Dr. C. Sargent Ferris, 47 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I urge every weak man to come to me for I will give him undying strength, the supreme joy and happiness of perfect manliness. My wondrous discovery has startled the world by its miraculous effects, yet I seek not fame nor glory. It suffices me if I may be the humble instrument of Nature's greatest power in bringing all men into the enjoyment of their true manliness and I do it free. In the time allotted to me here on earth I shall do all that in my power lies to give my fellow-men the benefit of this great secret and my reward shall be in the knowledge that I have done unto others as I would that others should do unto me.

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The Old Mission Church at Mackinac

Few visitors at Mackinac can fail to be attracted by the Old Mission church. In point of age, it is not extraordinary, but it marks an epoch in the early life of the island. It is located on the roadway near the Old Mission house (now a hotel), and overlooks the water. The building was begun in 1829 and was finished and dedicated in March, 1830. The entire expense of its erection was borne by the people of the island, with one notable exception. John Jacob Astor, the founder of the present family and fortune, was the head of the great fur industry whose headquarters were at Mackinac. Upon hearing of the enterprise, he sent his check for $250 to Rev. William M. Ferry, the superintendent of the mission. Shortly after its organization the church reached a membership of 52, 25 of whom were Indians. The Sunday congregations were made up of teachers and pupils from the mission, officers and soldiers from the garrison, Italians, traders and employes of the Fur company.

This church is the oldest Protestant organization north of Detroit and the building is one of the oldest church buildings in the whole northwest. Not one alteration or improvement has been made and it stands today just as when William Ferry made its four walls ring on its dedication day.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Kindness shall bring friendship, and friendship shall bring love, and love shall bring happiness, and that is the approach of God.

Thursday.

The law of truth is great, but the law of love is greater.

Friday.

Freedom is essential to perfect development. Where is not freedom there is no real growth.

Saturday.

If we hold gloom and distress in our minds, we relate ourselves to the gloomy and distressful things in the outer world. If we have brightness and hope within us, then we see these blessings externalized.

Sunday.

As we do good to others we do good to ourselves. We can only be happy by making others happy.

Monday.

Mind the two hands on the clock and keep them to their pace or they'll beckon thee to poverty.

Tuesday.

We can be what we will to be, but we must will with both mind and heart, continuously, day by day.

Fair Epworth-on-the-Lake

—Emily S. Bouton—

It is not Epworth by the Sea, but Epworth by the Lake!

Sand dunes and hills topped with pine trees; cottages shelved in high places, as are eagles' eyries; the low lying shore along which other dwellings are gathered like living things, with eyes looking afar to where the ever moving waters and the stooping skies kiss each other; steamers speeding across from Wisconsin to nearby Ludington; launches, yachts and rowboats moving swiftly with their laughter-loving folk, hither and yon—these are what one sees daily at Epworth.

It has some of the familiar features of all summer resorts, but it also has those peculiarly its own, and very pleasant ones they are, too. One sees little of the gay dressing, the fashion, and the folly which come to the fore in many places where the summer hours are whiled away. You can put on the old clothes which had been relegated to a back place in your wardrobe, and, sitting in the warm sands watching the sparkling waters that never look twice the same, feel like Alice in Wonderland, uncaring for yourself and only curious as to what garment the scene will take on before your vision. For, oh! the beauty and the glory of the coloring in the early morning, at the noon tide, and during the sunset hour, at all times, indeed, with the sunshine and the dancing waters, is beyond description!

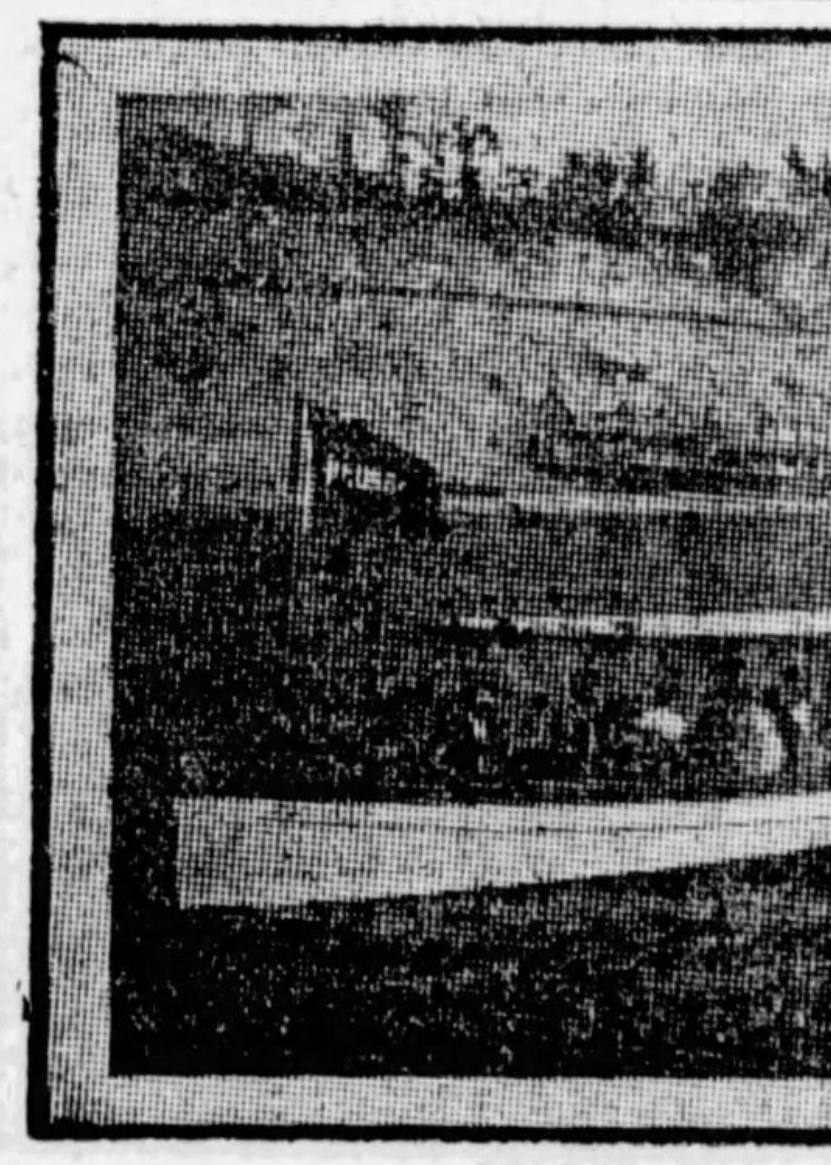
The resort is controlled by the Epworth League Association, and is conducted somewhat after the fashion of Chautauqua. Originally the land was held by what was known as the Ludington Improvement Company, the members of which dreamed dreams of rivers of gold flowing into their coffers from the sale of lots.

As time wore away, and no purchasers came, they presented the site to the Association, which proceeded to make use of it for the purposes of a summer gathering place where rest and recreation for mind and body may be obtained. It is certainly a lovely region and in ordinary summers would be ideal. This year and last it has been exceptionally cool—I might say cold, and not be wide of the truth—and fewer people have sought the life-giving atmosphere which is one of its great attractions. The sight of folk wandering in the early morn or at evening along the shore picking out of the shining white sands pieces of driftwood for tent and cottage fires is not an unusual one. And they find plenty of it, for this inward curving coast seems to catch many of the logs and rafts that are brought from the "somewheres" by the ever moving waters.

Years ago on the banks of the river that nearby flows lazily into the lake, was a thriving little village with a sawmill, hotel and store, the center of clustering homes, belonging to the lumbermen whose business brought them hither. Every vestige of life has vanished now. Only a few deserted houses are yet standing, and these are rapidly falling away. An old cemetery upon a hill, with a cross stretching out its symbolical arms over the lower lands, seems to remind one that here was played out the familiar drama of life and death by those whose very names are now forgotten.

The sand-dunes along the shore are many, but "old Father Baldie," as it is called, overtops them all. It is a favorite pastime to climb his steep sides and then slide down through the warm, glittering sand to the lower levels. These dunes stretch for miles either way from Epworth, sometimes bleak and bare as if they scorned to lose what tells the story of their birth; and again crowned with pine trees and overgrown with tangled vines whose coloring of green makes a strong contrast to the white sand of their fellows. These pine forests, solemn and weird and wonderful, have a beauty and fascination all their own. Their fragrance seems to revive the weary ones who seek their restful depths, and the young people find their whispering solitudes just the places for dreaming of the beautiful future coming toward them on joy-winged feet so swiftly.

I must not forget the Indian trail that winds its way through the woods back of the Auditorium and the Administration building. Entering the path near the hotel, only a few minutes' walk serves to take one into a dell that seems as isolated as the very depths of a Maine forest. No echo from the outside world comes to break the utter stillness. Nothing is heard save the twittering of birds and the sounds peculiar to all woodlands. It is a splendid place for meditation, or for love-making, which always enters somewhat into the experiences of the young people who gather in summer resorts.



ON TH "SEA OF THE LAKE."

Boating and bathing, picnics and bean-bakes are the principal amusements. The latter reminds one of the seashore clam-bakes, the arrangements for the cooking of the principal dish being similar. A fire is built upon the sand on the shore and kept burning all day. By night the sand is red hot and ready for the reception of the big iron pot of beans which have been soaking for some hours previously. A big hole is dug, perhaps some two feet deep, and the closely covered vessel set therein and buried. Live coals are put upon the lid and then the hot sand piled above, the whole being left until the evening hour of the next day. Then amid jest and song and story, the precious pot is lifted from its abiding place and the feast begins. Mr. Fralick was the bean-artist upon a recent occasion and by the result his skill was proven.

The entertainments, of which, however, I have attended but few, are very good. Last week I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Wallace Bruce Amsbary in his rendition of his dialect poems which have been so popular with the Century readers where many of them have appeared. They have their origin in a field hitherto rarely occupied by writers, but with which long and careful study has made Mr. Amsbary familiar. The dialect he uses is French-Canadian somewhat Americanized. Here and there one catches a word that belongs indubitably to this side of the great lakes.

I was much interested in the story Mr. Amsbary told me about Kankakee and its people who speak this dialect. It runs in this fashion: Long ago, in 1818 I think it was, some French Canadians crossed from Canada to Illinois and made their home there. They remained a small settlement, however, only a few hundred people at most, until in the fifties Pere Chiniquy, a Catholic priest from Montreal, came over to Kankakee bringing with him finally some seven or eight thousand people.

A flourishing little city it was, until trouble arose between the well-beloved Pere Chiniquy and the church He rebelled against some of the commands of his superiors, and with a part of his followers set up an independent church. Later on he added fuel to the fire already started, by marrying, and, it is charged, taking the funds he had collected, to go elsewhere for a home out in the world.

Old settlers in Kankakee point out the place where the church once stood, also his house, and his reformed church, all three having been destroyed by successive lightning strokes, showing, so good Catholics think, the Divine displeasure at his apostacy. And now in reparation for the great scandal brought upon the church by Pere Chiniquy, a yearly pilgrimage is made to the shrine of St. Anne in the place he disgraced so many years ago.

Mr. Amsbary has a pleasing presence, a fine voice and makes his readings exceedingly attractive. His first book, the Kankakee Ballads, is to be followed by a new one now in press, entitled Ballads of Bourbonnais.

To return to Epworth, the question will undoubtedly arise regarding this pleasant summer resort concerning the cost of living and the accommodations to be obtained. There is a hotel where good, comfortable rooms and excellent table fare can be had at moderate cost. Rooms may also be rented in cottages outside of the hotel and the meals be taken at the latter place.

I am reminded here of what is known as the Rest Cottage, established in memory of Elvira Olney. It is set amid the pine trees upon a bluff, and is intended as a home primarily for the Deaconnesses of the Methodist Episcopal church, among whom, however, a worldling like myself sometimes finds place at the table. It is pleasant, home-like and comfortable, with a touch of quaintness in its conduct and arrangements that is exceedingly attractive.

Epworth-on-the-Lakes, with your glancing, sparkling waters, your glorious sunsets, in which seem gathered the glowing colors of all the world's jewels, your white sanded shores, your romantic walks, your wonderful stretch of waters meeting the distant horizon, your bracing atmosphere, rare indeed would be the place to exceed you in attraction, could you only make some arrangement with the controlling clerk of the weather to bring to you more of the sunny days which are your rightful heritage! Yet what has been true of you in the past may be repeated in the future.

The Cozy Corner

Sensible Suggestions for the Children's Clothes.

Clothing for the little ones should be of strong material made in simple styles. As few garments as are necessary for cleanliness should be provided. It is a common custom to get for the oldest girl a great number of dresses, which she outgrows before they are half worn; the unattractive garments are then passed to the next younger, and so on, until they are fit only for the rag bag. This is a pernicious practice in more ways than one.

No child with proper pride enjoys wearing cast-off clothing of another person, and many mothers spend considerable time and money in making over these garments—in coloring, refitting and trimming them so they will pass muster. This time and expense might better be put on new material, if each child is not provided with superfluous clothing.

Few children grow so rapidly that they cannot wear out in a season a reasonable amount of clothing, so that none will be outgrown by them, and if a dress does become too short, it is more just to lengthen it with a ruffle or a facing, and let the original owner finish it, than to hand it down to a younger child while the older one rejoices in a new one.

An intimate friend told me that she never had a new dress bought for her until she was fifteen years old, when her superior inches made it impossible for her to wear any more the dresses of her three older sisters.

"If I had not happened to be the tallest one of the family," said she, laughing, "I should be wearing the girls' old clothes still. When they tired of a gown they graciously gave it to me, and indulged in a new one themselves. Of course, I had plenty of clothes, but I simply detested the whole of them, just because they were second hand."

Children are happiest in clothing that will not hamper them in play, but, at the same time, they are very sensitive about having their garments made "like other girls (and boys) wear." A wise mother will keep in sight the prevailing modes in making her children's clothes, but give preference to the simpler styles and choose material that will stand the test of time and hard usage.

White, the symbol of innocence, is always suitable and becoming for children, and where the laundry bill need not be considered, is the most desirable color, but if the mother has this work to do, she would better spare herself and be content to array her darlings in dark colored frocks.

Mother Earth is the child's best friend, and every normal child loves to make mud pies and build houses in the sand. It is a natural longing, and every physician can recall instances of pale, wan little ones who have been restored to health and happiness by being allowed to dress comfortably and have free access to the sand heap for a playground. Let them have their picture hats and fine clothes, if you will, but give them also days off from this dress parade, when they can play in the dirt to their hearts' content, and with no continual reminder to "keep your clothes clean." It is enough to spoil the temper of the best child that ever lived to be bothered all of the time about cleanliness.

Be particular about the fit of your child's shoes. Many an adult is today suffering because of improper care of their feet when they were children. A child's foot grows rapidly; so fast, in fact, that at the age of ten or twelve years, the foot often appears much too large for the rest of the body, and a vain mother will, on this account, sometimes crowd the foot into a too small shoe, with the result of present torture and in the future a mal-formed foot.

A very common trouble is having a pair of shoes for Sunday—to be worn at no other time. Of course, with this precaution, the pair of shoes is expected to do duty for a long time; meanwhile the foot is growing every day, and soon the Sunday shoe is not comfortable, but is still too good to be laid aside. When I was a little tot of six or seven years, I had a pair of buff-colored slippers which I thought were simply beautiful, and my happiness and pride were great when I was allowed to wear them. They were "Sunday shoes," and when the weather became too cold for such footwear, they were as good as ever, and carefully wrapped up in tissue paper, were laid aside till the next summer. When that time came, my feet had so grown in length and breadth that it was torture to get the shoes on, and equal torture to get them off, and how the stockings did stick to the blisters the shoes made on my feet, but I limped home from Sunday school with them, because they were "too good to throw away," and I had no younger sister to hand them down to, but with all their faults, I dearly loved those buff slippers, and parted from them with genuine sorrow.—Kittie M. Harbaugh.

"Young Mother" is informed that a **"Baby Feeding Spoon"** is an ordinary teaspoon with a double handle, forming a sort of loop which baby can hold easily and a "pusher" is a silver article to enable baby to push his food into the spoon instead of using his fingers for that purpose. Both of these can be obtained of any jeweler who keeps spoons for sale.

BLADE COOK.

Temperance Drinks.

During the hot weather, one naturally craves some kind of cooling drinks, and it is this craving, and need of the system, that makes the "Ice Cold Beer" signs so attractive to men. In many families there is a tendency to use malted liquors for the same reason, and as a substitute for these, the Cook gives some recipes for cooling, summer drinks which are perfectly harmless:

Pineapple Cobbler.

Cut a small pineapple into dice, after removing the skin and the eyes; over this pour a cupful of sugar and let it stand for twenty mintues, then add one quart of iced water, and serve in glasses with a little shaved ice in each.

Lemon Ice Tea.

Cut the yellow rind from two lemons, chop it fine and pour over it a pint of boiling water; let it stand for half an hour in a covered pitcher, then strain. Add to the water in which the peel was steeped, the juice of the lemons, and pour over this a pint of strong tea. Sweeten to taste and set away to become ice cold before serving. Do not add ice as it will, when melted, weaken the tea too much.

Fruit Punch.

Put together in a large, glass punch bowl, one pineapple cut in dice, two sliced bannans, two oranges peeled and cut in small pieces, a cupful of raspberries, or ripe peaches in their season. Over this turn a cupful of sugar and let all stand an hour in a cool place. Then add three pints of water and a piece of ice; serve in sherbet glasses.

Ginger Frappe.

Squeeze the juice from four lemons and two oranges, add eight tablespoonfuls of sugar and three pint bottles of ginger ale; serve ice cold in tall glasses, with straws.—Good Housekeeping.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Mary Clark writes that when one cannot obtain alcohol with which to remove grass stains from the children's clothing in summer, that sour cream can be used just as well. Rub the cream on and into the goods, let them lie for half an hour or so, and then wash as usual.

A mustard plaster is about the best thing for a pain in the chest, but should it remain on long enough to blister, remember that a plaster of sweet oil, or cosmolin, stirred up with bi-carbonate of soda (common saleratus), or baking powder, and applied on a soft linen cloth, will relieve the pain at once and aid in healing the blistered place.

For ties and ribbons that are in constant use, cover an ordinary towel ring with wadding that is well sprinkled with your favorite sachet powder; over this a cover of thin silk or muslin, suspend the ring near your dresser, and when the tie or ribbon is taken off, throw it through the ring; it will not wrinkle as when folded, and always be at hand when needed.

From a fine piece of huck towelling, cut a strip long enough to make a belt and wide enough to lap over a piece of stiff lining. With one or more shades of mercerized cotton thread, work a pattern on this huck by running the thread under and over the threads; fasten over the lining, and you will have a very pretty belt to be worn with linen, muslin or duck dresses. If you like to string the thread with small beads, you can have a belt far prettier than the ordinary bead belts now so fashionable.

An ingenious mother out west who had no money with which to buy books for her children, and very little time to spend in teaching them, cut from newspapers and pieces of common wrapping papers all of the letters of the alphabet and pasted them around the walls of her kitchen, and while she was working she taught the little ones to read from these. The letters were not placed in their regular order, and it made the game of reading and spelling much more exciting when the proper letters had to be found before a word could be spelled.

Pictures of animals and places were also saved and utilized in this mural textbook, and whenever other games failed to please, the children were always ready to take up this novel method of education.

The multiplication and addition tables were learned from figures cut from old calendars and pasted on stiff card-board.

"Why fret thee, soul,
For things beyond thy small control?
Do but thy part and thou shalt see
Heaven will have charge of these and thee."

When making cookies, divide the dough, and by mixing in nuts or fruit in the different parts you can have a variety of cookies with no extra trouble.

Also seal up fruit-juice in quart cans, and in the winter make a little fresh jelly whenever you need it; it saves much hard work during the hot days of summer, and an hour or two of jelly making in the winter is no disagreeable task.

An excellent salad dressing can be made by rubbing together salt, mustard and pepper as for any dressing, and adding sufficient sour cream to make it of the proper consistency just before serving.

Fly paper, wet and sprinkled with sugar, is said to be most effectual in ridding closets of black ants. Those who first discovered this alluring dish evidently spread a bad report of it among their friends, as every ant disappeared permanently after the first night the paper was used.

Bathing the feet in hot water will make them tender. A bath in tepid or cold water every day will keep the feet in good condition, and prevent corns and bunions. Two pairs of shoes should be in use in the summer, to be worn alternately, as the feet perspire more freely than nearly any other part of the body, and if a shoe is worn when it is damp, the acid in the perspiration will make tender feet sore and uncomfortable. This can be avoided by allowing each pair of shoes to become perfectly dry before being used again.

A very pretty and novel dish was served at a luncheon recently; the hostess called it a "honeycomb," but there was none of the sweetness that might be expected from the name. It was prepared by cooking a dozen sticks of macaroni in salted water for half an hour; place in a colander and pour cold water over and through them until cold. Then cut in half-inch pieces and place in a buttered bowl, arranging them so as to show the holes. Place these rings closely together and fill in the center with chopped, well seasoned meat, place a cover of the macaroni over the top and steam for an hour. Turn out of the mold and serve on a platter with a tomato sauce poured around it.

WHO WILL SUPPLY THE MISSING WORDS?

A Correction.

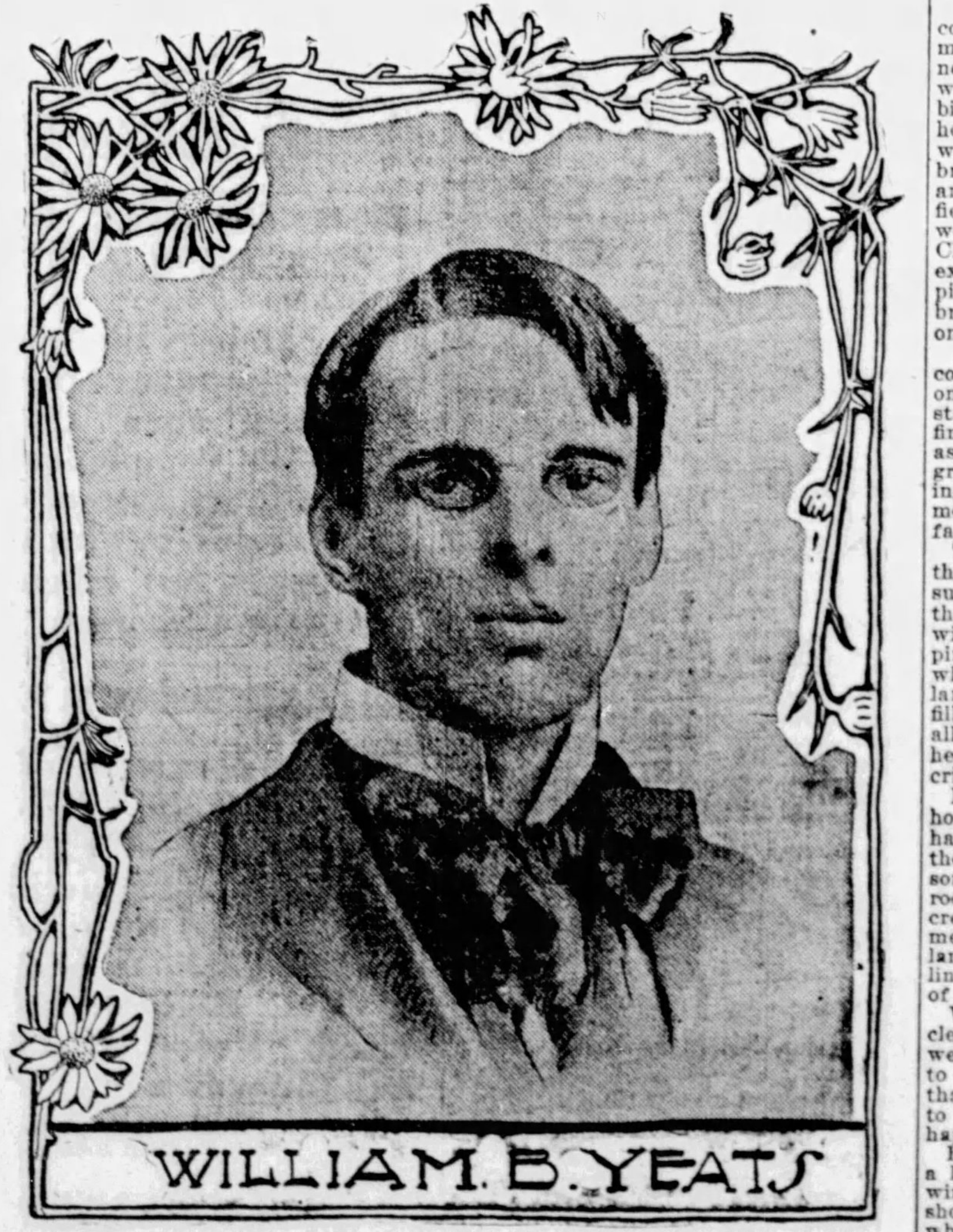
In the third quotation of the first week of this series, the word "them" should be omitted and the proper word used in its place. The question should read thus:

"Immodest words admit of no ——
For want of ——, is want of sense."

THIRD WEEK.

1—"He most lives who —— most, feels the ——, acts the ——."
2—"Still ——, still ——,
Learn to —— and to ——."
3—"He did make a —— of virtue."
4—"Reading maketh a —— man, conference a —— man, and writing an —— man."
5—"God helps —— that ————."
6—"God —— wind to the ————."

A TALENTED IRISH WRITER.



WILLIAM. B. YEATS

A new and strong influence that has come into the literature of today, is the Celtic revival, and one of its most prominent exponents is William Butler Yeats, a writer heralded as a coming, great poet.

Mr. Yeats was born in Dublin in 1865, and is the eldest son of J. B. Yeats, the artist. He received his education at Goldolphin School, Hammersmith, and at Erasmus Smith School, Dublin. For three years he was an art student, but abandoned art for literature when he was twenty-one years of age. From then on he has taken an active part in the literary revival of Ireland, having proposed and aided in the founding of the Irish Literary Society of Dublin.

Among his most important publications have been The Celtic Twilight, Countess Kathleen, The Poems of William Blake, A Book of Irish Verse, Poems, The Secret Rose, The Wind Among the Reeds, The Shadowy Waters, and Kathleen ni Hoolihan.

Three of Mr. Yeats' volumes have lately been published in this country. They are two books of essays, The Celtic Twilight and Ideas of Good and Evil, and a play entitled, Where There Is Nothing.

Mr. Yeats writes of many things, of magic, of symbolism, both in painting and in poetry, and of the moods and the drama. Of the last he writes enthusiastically and always with the idea that we should go back to the more primitive modes and orders, as in past centuries when stage-settings and scenery were left almost entirely to the imagination and the mind was centered upon the actors. The idea of simplicity, the return to the simple life, permeates all of his work. He has a lofty idealism, of which the literary glory of Ireland is the center. His great model is William Blake, a famous English poet, painter and engraver who died in 1827.

Mr. Yeats is totally unconventional, abhorring the fads and affectations of the day to such an extent, that his work is frequently rendered obscure and difficult of interpretation by his efforts to avoid the prescribed laws of current literture.

Three of Mr. Yeat's plays were produced with success in New York, last June, under the auspices of the Irish Literary society. At present Mr. Yeats resides in London, and it is reported that he will visit America in the fall.

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT.
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

A letter from Oklahoma is received, and it is such a good little letter that Miss Prudence would have waived the question of age of the writer for once, but she only signed a fictitious name and gave no address. If she will attend to these matters her letter will be accepted on its merits.

An old friend comes today, and she is very welcome: It is with a timid spirit that I come into the midst of the M. G. R. this morning, for it is a question with me as to whether I am still counted a member of our happy band. As nearly as I remember, it has been two years since I last sent a letter to you. There have been many changes in that time for all. In trying to enumerate those that have come to me, I think there has been more of joy than sorrow. Among the sad remembrances is that of bidding farewell to a crippled cousin of mine, whose days were like the sunshine to all who knew her. She wrote several times to the M. G. R. over the name of "Blue-bell."

While all are telling of the season they love best, I must express myself in favor of winter. I like to see nature taking on the new life, but it is when our dear mother earth is wrapped in her mantle of snow and ice and taking her annual nap, that I am the happiest, and among the things that make me happy is the skating, which is my favorite amusement.

I enjoyed the stories and the letters, and think the variety we have prevents the column from ever becoming dull. I have heard that there is an end to every person's patience, and lest that time will come to you in respect to my letters, I will say good-bye.—"Mother's Crutch."

Here comes a stranger from way down south, looking for a place in your happy circle. I have been an interested reader of the paper for more than nine years, and have enjoyed best of all, the M. G. R. I extend my sympathy to all the bachelors and old maids in the M. G. R., if there are any of the latter class, and assure them that as far as my experience and observations go, we all have our share of the joys and sorrows of life, whether we are married or single, and we must do the best we can to make the joys more than the sorrows. This we can do by not complaining, but making the best of whatever comes along.

Now, good bye, while I am waiting to hear the verdict as to whether I am to be accepted or not.—"Flora," N. C.

Another girl from the sunny south knocks at the door this morning:

Dear M. G. R.'s—I have been sitting way back in a corner listening to, and enjoying the letters and the stories, for a long time. When I heard "Westerner" describe her beautiful, golden, California home, I thought I could keep still no longer, but must say a word for Tennessee. But "things happened" to prevent me from doing so until now.

For those who love a mountainous country, there could be found no where more beautiful scenery than here in Tennessee. Long ranges of hills covered with beautiful green forest trees, where birds sing all the day long, surround my home on every side. Flowers grow everywhere—in the meadows, down by the brook-side, over the hills and pastures and far off in the distance we can see fields of dandelions looking for all the world like the renowned "Field of the Cloth of Gold." Everywhere the broad expanse of sweetwilliams and wild pinks nod and toss their heads in the bright sunshine, as if life was to them one long, sweet dream.

A little way from home is a large hill covered with blackberry bushes. From one of the bushes, as we come along, starts a shy little bird; looking closer we find a tiny nest, swaying in the wind, and as we bend over to look at it, we are greeted by five wide open mouths waiting to be filled. Convinced that the mother bird can "fill the bill" more satisfactorily than we, we pass on.

Then we go a-fishing, and that is something to be remembered. We start about sundown, and when we reach the creek the summer moon is flooding the hills with its silvery light, and from the tall pines come the plaintive notes of the whippoorwill. On the way we pass a large pond where the noisy song of frogs fills the air almost to the exclusion of all other sounds, though occasionally we hear in the distance the chirp of the crickets.

Now we have reached the creek, and how still and clear the water is, but we have no sooner cast in our hooks, than there is a ripple of the water and we feel something nibble, nibble, at the bait; our rod and line shake and start off down the creek. We fairly tremble with excitement as we give a jerk to the line, and land a large trout. Soon all have a full line, and we go home through the silence of the night.

We enter the house, light the big lamp, clean our fish and put them away before we retire for the sleep, that seems only to have begun, when someone tells us that breakfast is ready. Then we rise to enjoy another day of sunshine and happy work.

How do you think you would like such a life, dear "Westerner?" Your roses in winter must be beautiful, but I think I should miss the cold, stormy season which makes us enjoy so much more the coming of the flowers in the spring.

Will "Mr. Smiley" tell us if those wonderful apples of which he wrote, need a level or a hilly land? I am thinking of starting an apple orchard myself, and would like some seed of that variety.—"Miss Nightingale," Tenn.

A DREAM BY THE SEA.

Dream by the singing sea,
Now rocking its wavelets to sleep,
Whitecapped little billows
Are soft, downy, pillows
For mermaids who dwell in the deep.

Weep by the moaning sea,
What lies hid in its vast, green deep?
Both maiden and lover
Its storm robe doth cover,
So tenderly in their long sleep.

Sing oh, slow singing sea!
A requiem weird, low and sweet.
Wand'ring wind, catch the strain
Was there e'er such refrain?
The echoes will softly repeat.

Creep close, soft-sweeping sea;
I would whisper my love to thee.
The moon beams caressing
Thee, hear me confessing
I love thee, deep, beautiful sea!

—Bertha Corbin Laycock.

HOW THEY USED TO "BEE."

Bees are swarmin'; can't you hear 'em
Buzzin in the air?
Look out yonder; don't you see 'em
Flyin' everywhere?
Now take care, er I suppose
Some o' them'll find yer nose.

Run 'n get some water, some one,
So's to make 'em stay
If they get to actin' cute 'n
Try to fly away
'Fore they cluster. Sakes alive!
Has some one gone to get a hive?

Bring a dipper, John, 'n hustle;
Get a sheet quick, Mary;
I want to try 'n make 'em cluster
In the ol' red-cherry
On the bank—Ouch! O my!
That 'un took me on the eye.

Run 'n get the dishpan, Bert, 'n
Drum with all your might;
Looks as if they're goin' to leave us
Just to show your spite.

Did you get stung right through your bonnet?
Gen some onion 'n put on it.

There! They're lightin' on a branch, but
Gracious Jim-mon-nee!
Bet they couldn't find a place that's
Higher in the tree.
Well, we'll have to get the ladder—
But what could make a fellow madder?

Now keep back, you others watchin';
Get the saw, Bert, ready,
'N two of you get hold the ladder
'N try to keep it steady—
Blame take that fellow buzzin' roun';
But hand me the saw; I'll cut 'em down.

* * * * *

Handlin' bees is lots o' trouble—
Pesky little flies;
'Speshly when a dozen of 'em
Tangle in yer eyes.
'N if 'twan't fer eatin' of the honey
I'd let 'em alone—you bet yer money!

—Jacob Chamberlain Foote in Outing.

THE STORY OF A FOSSIL.

Once upon a time, long ago, there was a little fern growing in the woods. It first crept out of the ground a wee, tender thing, rolled in a pale green spiral, which opened day by day until the little fern stood up and faced a beautiful world. Warmed by the sun, fed by the rain, it grew—dainty and fair as those you and I love to gather in the woods. But no eager hand reached down to pluck it, for in all the great lovely earth there were no people to enjoy its beauty. The sighing of the wind in the trees, the music of a brook near by, were the only sounds to be heard.

One day a great storm came. Louder and louder blew the wind through the tree tops. Day after day the rain fell, wider and wider grew the little brook. Could this raging, roaring torrent have been the sweet musician of the forest but a week ago? At last the rushing waters came so near that the frail little fern was caught by the stream and whirled away.

Over and over, round and round, down to the bottom, up to the top—not a moment's rest for it. Flung against stones, hurled among floating branches, tossed amid leaves and twigs, bruised by sand and gravel for the brook in its haste carried along everything in its reach. For days the fern was borne swiftly on until they came to the quiet waters of a lake. Then, together with the leaves and sand and gravel the little fern sank to the bottom.

Every day the stream brought more sand and gravel, and they were buried deeper and deeper and it seemed quite certain the sun would never shine upon the little fern. Year after year, hundreds and hundreds of years passed, and it was buried under many feet of earth. Gradually the tiny fern, once so fragile that a baby's hand might easily have crushed it, became harder, until it turned to stone. The sand and gravel, too, became solid rock.

You must remember that by this time they were pressed under tons and tons of earth. Great forest trees had been added to the weight over them; for while the little fern was quietly sleeping, wonderful things had happened in the bright world outside. Where the lake had been, a wider marsh appeared, then a forest. But even ground in which they grew sank lower, lower; and the forest became covered with water.

And so change after change came, until again the surface far above the little fern was covered with dense forests. The world was no longer silent. Fleet-footed deer sped through the trees, chased by the arrows of the Indians, and the air was filled with the song of birds. The woods were full of life.

Then came the white man with his ax, felling the trees, building houses and towns, digging far into the earth for the wealth hidden below. Down, down, deep in the mines went the brave miners, searching for the coal that long years ago had been forest trees and beautiful plants.

There came a day when the "clang! clang!" of the pickax reached the quiet resting place of the little fern. Nearer and dearer drew the sounds, until finally there was a burst of light, a blow from a tool that shattered the surrounding rocks; and the little fern fell at the feet of a man. Such a cold, stiff little fern, all made of stone! The pretty green color was gone, but the leaves were there, even the veins, just as they had been thousands of years before, when the fern was fresh and young.

"Look here, Harry," said the miner, picking up the piece of stone and handing it to his companion, "your little boy will be interested in this fossil."

So once more the bright sun shone upon the little fern, as it was carried to the miner's home. Loving fingers touched the shining dark leaves, and bright eyes gazed in wonder as the story of it was told to the children. After its calm, happy life in the woods, after its long, perilous journey, after being shut away from the day and night for ages, this beautiful fern has now become a household treasure.—Primary Education.

WHICH?

There is a young person whose Doll
Is as broad as herself and as tall.
When both come to visit,
Her friends cry out, "Is it
A Girl we behold, or a Doll?"

—Little Folks.

Banner Puzzlers

For July.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American statesman, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1782. He was educated for the law, but quitting that profession he entered the army in 1812, and rose rapidly to the rank of general. The following year he was elected governor of Michigan, in which state he settled. In 1831 he was minister of war under General Jackson, and in 1836 was sent to Paris as plenipotentiary. The treaty concluded by Daniel Webster with Lord Ashburton was so much opposed to his views, that he resigned the post and returned to America in 1843. In 1844 he was a candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated, being shortly after chosen United States senator from Michigan. In 1848 he was again a candidate for the Presidency, but was again defeated. In 1851 he was made a member of the United States senate. He was secretary of state under President Buchanan until near the close of his administration. He died June 17, 1866. JOHN, SR.

2.—HIDDEN HALF-SQUARE.

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While walking over the 4 of a mountain, I found no less than a 6 of beautiful 3s all in bloom, growing among a lot of wild 1 and 2. This 5 a rare instance, as we seldom find this lovely flower and the pungent and succulent plants growing in the same bed. R. S. WALKER.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

An army 1 mile long, starts on a march. An officer is at the rear end, and starts for the front. He reaches the front and immediately returns, meeting the rear of the army at the point where the front of the army started from. How far did the officer travel? PERRY CROSS.

4.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in gold, but not in lead;
My second's in sleigh, and also in sled;
My third is in happy, but not in merry;
My fourth is in tired, but not in weary;
My fifth is in grass, but not in tree;
My sixth is in sight, but not in see;
My seventh's in Ohio, but not in Maine;
My eighth is in noble, and also in vain;
My ninth is in gravel, but not in sand;
My whole was famous in Old England.

HENRY.

5.—QUERY.

Who was known in history as the "Semiramis of the North?"

W. C. MOLLETT.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or mete the ocean with a span,
I must be measured by my soul;
The mind's the measure of the man."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of Aug. 6.

1.—Washington Allston.
2.—"In The Good Old Summer Time."
3.—Price of 1st piece, .654; price of 2nd piece, $1.154; price of 3rd piece, $1.654.
4.—Words forming Biblical acrostic; Jarah, extra, gourd, Abihu, right, Sarah, Ahira. Primal and finals together, Jegar-Sahadutha.
5.—Bedlam was originally a popular corruption of Bethlehem, the name of a hospital for lunatics in St. George's Fields, London. It was first a religious house, but was converted into a lunatic asylum in the time of Henry VIII. The patients were formerly exhibited to the public like wild beasts in cages, at so much per head, and were made sport of by visitors as if they were animals in a menagerie. When the funds were low, convalescent patients were sent out to beg, with badges on their arms, and were known as "Tom-o-Bedlams" or "Bedlam Beggars." This practice was stopped in the 17th century, and the institution is managed in so excellent a manner at the present time that more than one-half their number are cured every year.
6.—Bishop Warner, D. D., wrote: "Privilege and opportunity mean responsibility."

Chat.

The pupils will observe that this is "Boy's Day" in the Column. Next week the "Girls" will be represented.

The 'Cademy seats were occupied today by Robert Roland, A. Faul, Helen, R. Davis, Mae Jacobs, R. S. Walker, G. R. Wolfe, Perry Cross and W. P. E.

A short time ago a student of the 'Cademy submitted the following query which W. P. E. answers today:

"Two wheels are placed on a shaft 10 ft. distant from each other. The diameter of the wheels is respectively 4 and 2 ft. What is the diameter of the circle they would describe when turned around a common center?"

W. P. E. says:—"The difference between the diameters of the wheels being 2 ft., the decrease in diameter is 1-5 ft. to every ft. in length; therefore, 4 ft. divided by 1-5 equals 20 ft., the radius of the circle required; and 20x2 equals the diameter, or 40 ft."

Thank you, W. P. E. Please consider yourself "at the head."

Helen, that was a good recitation.

Mae Jacobs, cannot you come oftener with your excellent solutions?

Perry Cross says in regard to a recent "rail" problem:

"Tell J. H. Floyd to go to splitting rails for that enclosure at once! It will take 9 years, splitting 300 rails a day, to fence it in!"

The Schoolmistress has a proposition to make. She suggests that every live member of the 'Cademy send in a full set of puzzles, containing a "Who Was He?" an arithmetical, 2 miscellaneous, a query, and a quotation.

These will be published in regular rotation as they are received, and the class will be given a chance to vote on their relative merits.

No name will be given with any set, a number being used, in order that no partiality may be shown.

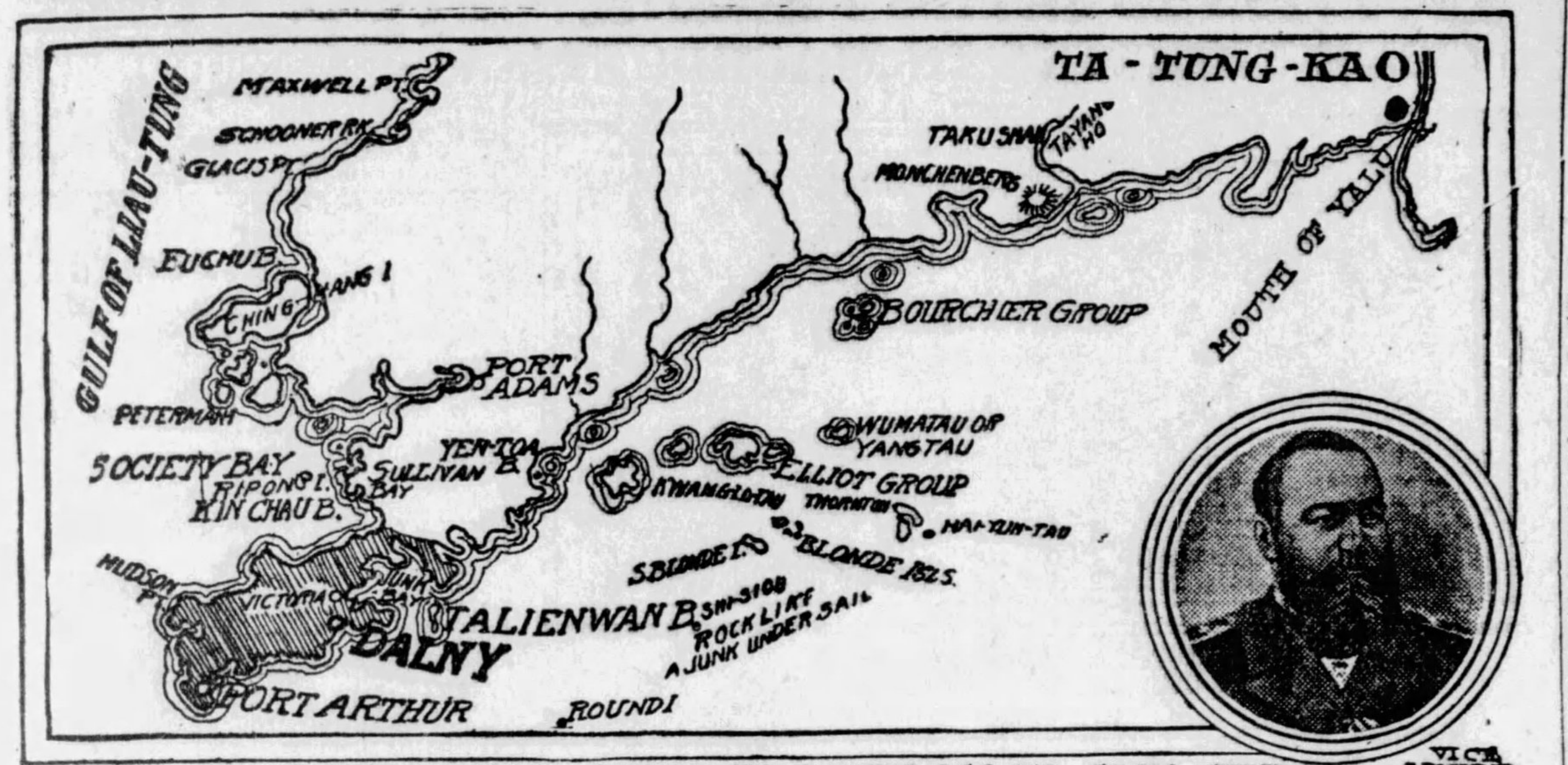
Set about it at once children, and show your training.

A Handy Panacea.

"I wish you would do something for my husband," said the anxious wife; "he seems to be worrying about money."

"Don't be alarmed, madam," returned the doctor, reassuringly; "I'll relieve him of that."—Philadelphia Record

TERRITORY LEASED FROM CHINA.



VICE ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.

SHADED PORTION SHOWS TERRITORY LEASED FROM CHINA AND INCORPORATED IN NEW RUSSIAN VICE ROYALTY.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—A new vice royalty, comprising the Amur district and the Kwan-Tung province (created August, 1899,) has been established. Heretofore the Amur district has been controlled by a governor general.

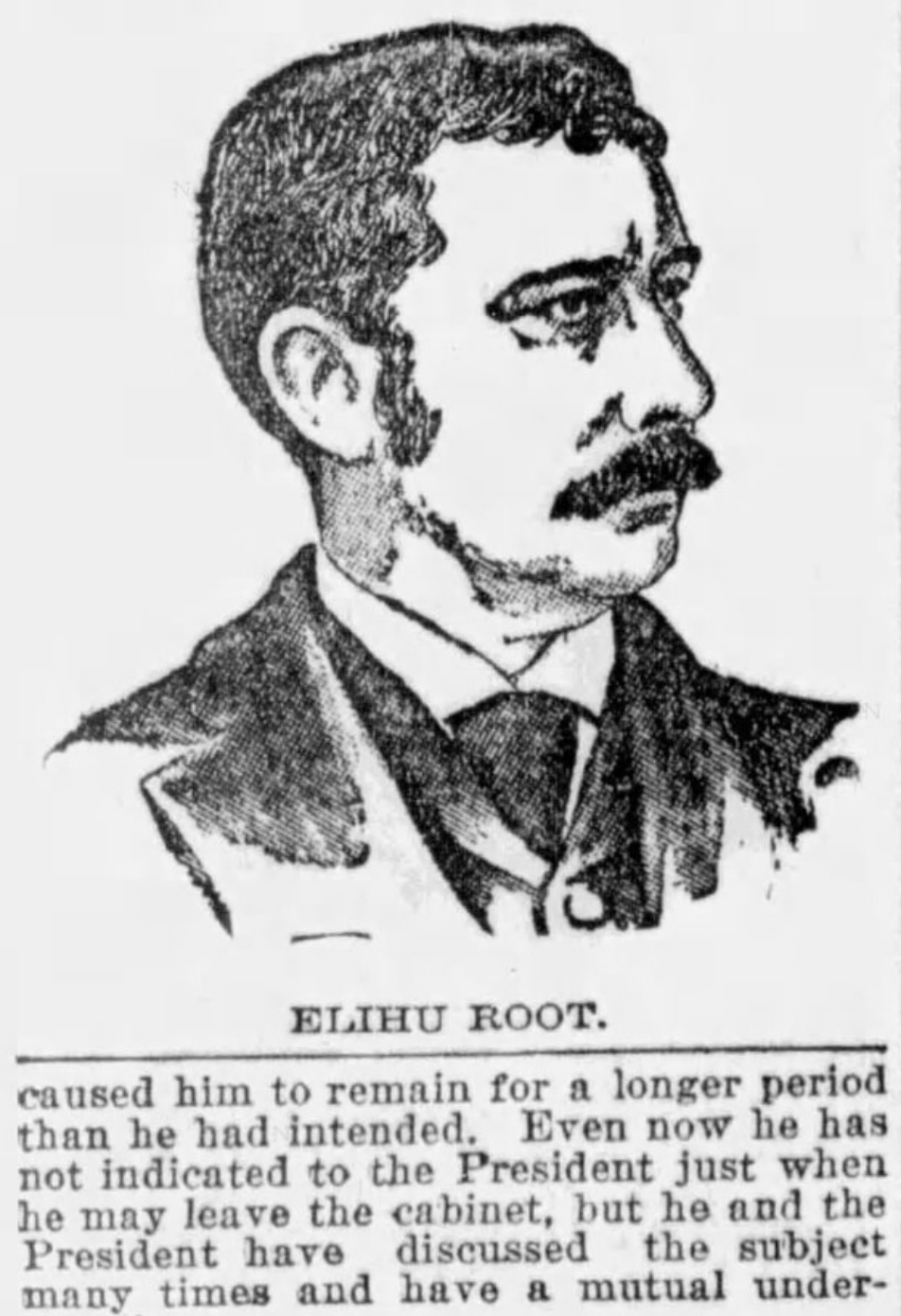
A ukase signed by the Tsar and promulgated August 12, appoints Vice Admiral Alexieff, aide-de-camp general to the Tsar, as viceroy of the far eastern territory. He will be vested with supreme authority in all branches of the civil administration, the direction of which will no longer be in the hands of the ministries.

ROOT TO RESIGN.

Judge Taft Will Succeed as War Secretary.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Elihu Root will resign as secretary of war, the resignation to take effect about the first of next January. He will be succeeded, unless present plans miscarry, by Judge William H. Taft, now governor of the Philippines.

For a long time Secretary Root has desired, for pressing private reasons, to retire from the cabinet. When Mr. Roosevelt became President, Secretary Root indicated his wish to leave the cabinet within a year, but his friendship for the President and his interest in pending questions before the war department



ELIHU ROOT.

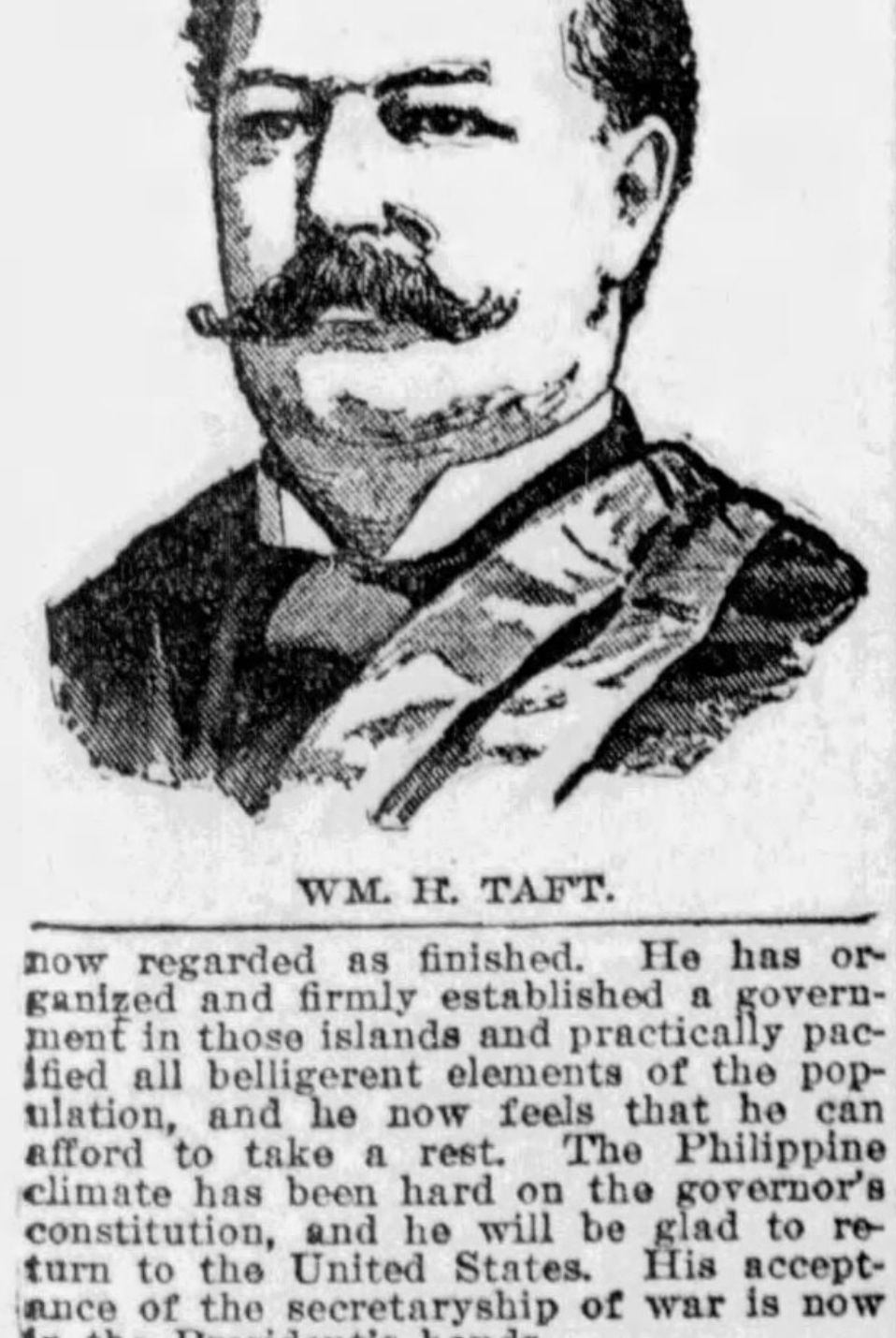
caused him to remain for a longer period than he had intended. Even now he has not indicated to the President just when he may leave the cabinet, but he and the President have discussed the subject many times and have a mutual understanding.

It is not expected that the secretary will present his resignation to the President before he leaves for England to take up the work of the Alaskan boundary commission. He has not presented his resignation yet, and has not informed the President when he will present it. It can be said that the President expects that the country will have the benefit of Scretary Root's services yet for several months, certainly until the beginning of the next year.

That Governor Taft will be Mr. Root's successor as secretary of war there can be little or no doubt. He is familiar with many of the problems which the secretary of war will have to meet and solve; he is a warm personal friend of the President, who has an abiding confidence in his ability and patriotism, and it is understood that he would welcome the change involved.

Of course his appointment as secretary of war would necessitate the appointment of a new president of the Philippine commission. In all probability Gen. Luke Wright would succeed to the presidency of the commission, his work as a member of the body having been eminently satisfactory to the administration. Some other changes also would be involved in the appointment of Governor Taft as secretary of war, but nothing definite concerning them can be said at this time.

Gov. Taft's work in the Philippines is



WM. H. TAFT.

now regarded as finished. He has organized and firmly established a government in those islands and practically pacified all belligerent elements of the population, and he now feels that he can afford to take a rest. The Philippine climate has been hard on the governor's constitution, and he will be glad to return to the United States. His acceptance of the secretaryship of war is now in the President's hands.

While Secretary Root is in London he will remain in communication with the war department and matters pertaining to the general staff and other important affairs will be referred to him. If the sittings of the Alaskan commission extend beyond December 1 it is likely that the secretary's resignation will be accepted and his successor appointed at that time, and if the situation in the war department becomes such that a secretary is needed to take charge of affairs one will be appointed earlier.

It is believed here that there will be a great deal of delay in consideration of the Alaskan boundary case and that the United States commissioners may be detained in London several months.

Taft Denies That It's Settled Yet.

Manila, Aug. 12.—7 p. m.—When the news arrived here by cable that Secretary Root, of the war department, would be forced to resign the portfolio by his duties as a member of the Alaskan boundary commission, about to meet in London, his resignation to take effect under certain conditions in December next, if not sooner, a reception was taking place at the palace in honor of Major General Geo. W. Davis, until recently in command of the division of the Philippines, and now on the retired list. Gov. Taft, who was present, when shown the statement contained in the dispatch that he would succeed Secretary Root upon his retirement, laughingly replied that the report was untrue. Later on, when a second message was received, confirming an alleged offer of the appointment, the governor denied the statement in similar terms.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

MINING ARBITRATION.

Judge Gray's Board Hard at Work at Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 12.—Today's session of the board of arbitration, which is to adjust the differences between the Alabama miners and coal operators, opened with a statement by the chairman, Judge Gray, of Delaware, regarding the scope of the arbitration. Judge Gray said that the following matters would be considered as within the board's scope:

Eight-hour days; five cents advance in miners' wages on the ton with corresponding increase in day wages; semi-monthly pay days; prices paid for dead or narrow work; differential in machine and pick mining; minimum number of days to be worked each month; readjustment of day wage scale; differential between Pratt mines and other mines.

In considering an advance on the wages, Judge Gray said the sliding scale will be taken up both in minimum and maximum.

At the conclusion of this statement J. W. McQueen, vice president of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron company, again took the witness stand for the operators. Regarding company stores he said that his company does not traffic in store checks and that credit is extended to thrifty miners. He declared that last year's wage scale was not equitable.

Judge Gray asked the witness many questions regarding iron prices and production since the selling of iron governs the wages of coal miners under the system practiced in this state.

EXPLORED COAST ISLANDS

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—The first of a series of expeditions organized by the California Academy of Sciences in this city, which left here in April last to explore the islands off the Pacific coast, has just returned after a voyage extending over 4,000 miles in the schooner Marie Sachs. About one thousand specimens of birds were secured, together with many valuable botanical specimens, while twenty gallons of alcohol were filled with snakes and lizards. The islands of Socorro, Clarion and the Revellagiedo group were visited. While in parts of these islands vegetation flourishes, nowhere is water found upon any of them. An active volcano 4,000 feet high was found on Socorro, while wild sheep abound on this island and Guadalupe is overrun with goats.

"OCCUPATION DAY."

Manila, Aug. 14.—Veterans of the army of the Philippines celebrated "Occupation Day" with a parade in which 800 men took part, clad in the old regulation service clothing of blue shirts and khaki. A banquet was afterwards served at which the story of the campaign during the stirring period in the early occupancy of the territory, closing by the capture of the city of Manila, was told and the battles fought over again around the festive board. Commissioner Smith was the chief speechmaker of the evening. Two-thirds of the veteran soldiers of the campaign now serve in one position or another under the civil government.

NEW CHICAGO ENTERPRISE

Pittsburg, Aug. 12.—In an interview here today, Joseph Leiter, jr., of Chicago, stated that he has embarked in an enterprise which, if successful, will take from this city its supremacy as the chief center of the coke industry of the world and transfer that center to Chicago.

"The experiment," said he, "has been carried on in Chicago, but our coal fields are in the southern part of the state, about 65 miles from St. Louis. We have a vein of coal nine feet three inches thick, and I have visions of coke fields that will put the Pittsburg district in the shade.

"Illinois coal is well adapted for coke making, and the industry will, I think, become one of the principal ones in that state."

WHITE, THE ABSCONDER.

Boston, Aug. 12.—In a circular issued by the police, giving a description of Willard S. Allen, absconding treasurer of the Preachers' Aid society of the New England Methodist conference, the amount of the embezzlement is given as $110,000, a figure considerably in excess of former estimates. Following the clue furnished by Lewis S. Cates, of this city, who arrived here and reported having seen Allen at Rochester, N. Y., Thursday, the Boston police believe they are squarely on the track of the fugitive. Confidence is also expressed by Boston Methodists that the arrest is now only a matter of a short time.

SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 15.—James Hay, the wealthiest citizen of Union county and chairman of the county election commission, has been sentenced to the workhouse and is serving his time on being found guilty of violations of the law in conducting his distillery. He was tried several months ago, found guilty and given a four months' sentence to the workhouse. The workhouse sentence, however, was suspended during his good behavior. A few days since, he was found guilty of defrauding the government again and now has been sent to the workhouse.

Steamer Foundered.

Trieste, Austria, Aug. 13.—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Poseidon has foundered on the Syrian coast. Her passengers and crew were saved.

A SCARCITY OF COTTON

Causes Closing Down of the New England Mills.

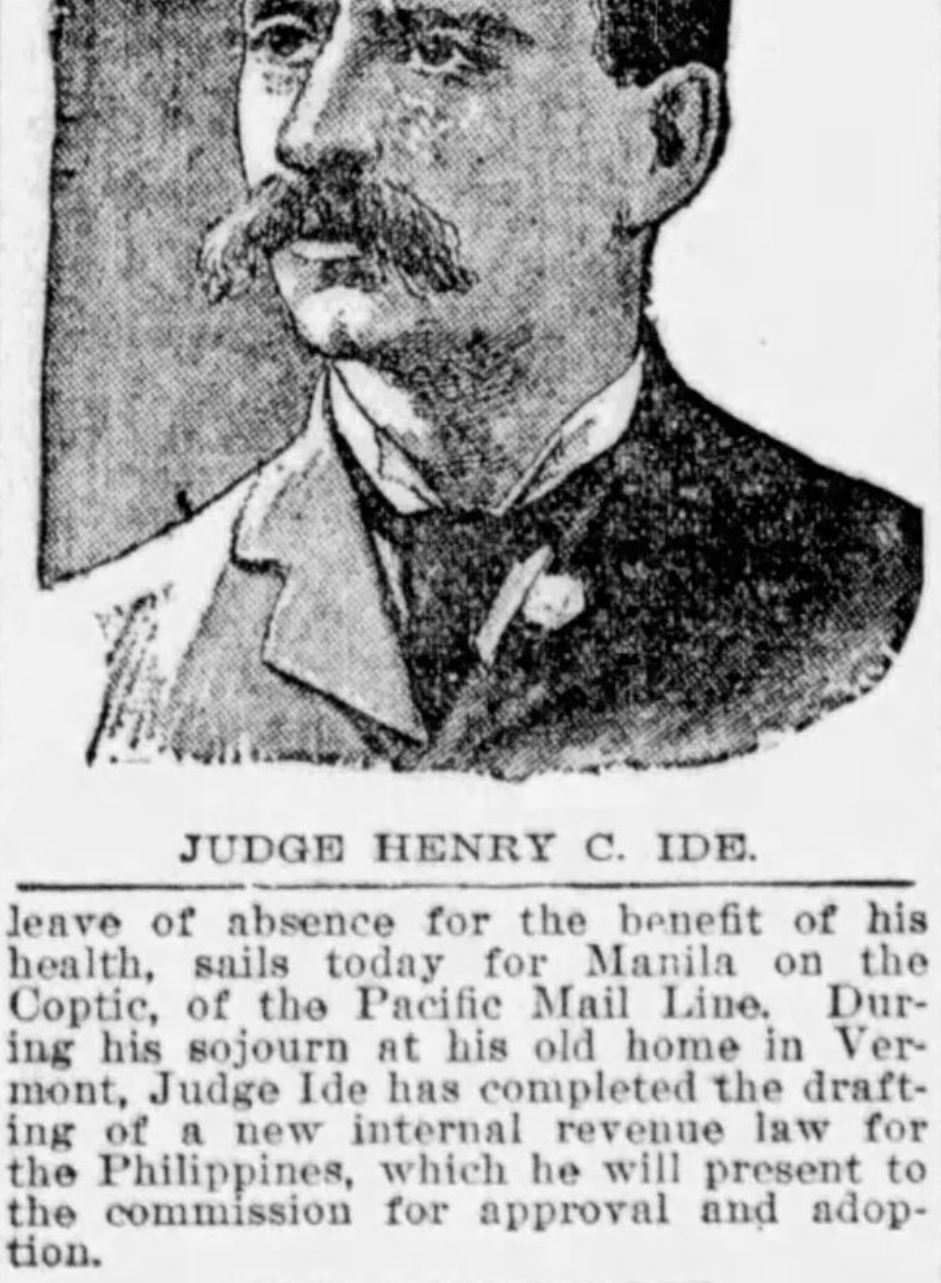
New York, Aug. 18.—M. C. D. Borden, in commenting on the closing down of the cotton mills in New England said that the action of the cotton mill owners was undoubtedly due to the scarcity of cotton supplies and their determination not to buy cotton at the present prices.

"Mill owners," said he, "cannot buy the raw supplies at say 12c a pound and sell the print cloth at 3¼c cents a yard. By doing so, they would be losing money and of course in such a condition of affairs only one course is open, and that is to close the mills.

"I think that it would be more profitable to sell the raw cotton at the going prices than to manufacture into the commercial article and sell at the present prices. Should the present condition in the raw cotton market continue, there is no doubt that it would cause a serious condition in the print cloth and textile industry."

JUDGE IDE RETURNS TO THE PHILIPPINES

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—Judge Henry C. Ide, of the Philippine commission, who has been in this country on six months'



JUDGE HENRY C. IDE.

leave of absence for the benefit of his health, sails today for Manila on the Coptic, of the Pacific Mail Line. During his sojourn at his old home in Vermont, Judge Ide has completed the drafting of a new internal revenue law for the Philippines, which he will present to the commission for approval and adoption.

NATIONAL BANK CLOSED.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The Navesink National Bank of Red Bank, N. J., was closed last night by the direction of the acting comptroller of the currency, after a conference by telephone with National Bank Examiner W. A. Mason, who has been engaged during the past few days in making a special examination of the bank. The bank was examined in regular order on the 27th of July, and the examination disclosed a discrepancy between the individual and general ledgers of $10,000, a falsification of the last report of condition to the comptroller of the currency, and numerous false entries and erasures on the books. A re-examination was ordered and Examiner Mason discovered increased shortages and irregularities to such an extent as to render the bank insolvent. A new president, cashier and board of directors were elected, and an effort made by the latter to put sufficient cash into the bank to restore its capital and solvency, with the assistance of a correspondent bank. It was thought until last night that this effort would be successful.

Bank Examiner W. A. Mason has been appointed receiver.

Chilean Cabinet Crisis.

New York, Aug. 17.—The cabinet crisis here is developing into a political quarrel, cables the Valparaiso de Chile correspondent of The Herald. The entire cabinet has not resigned, as first reported. Only the ministers of finance and justice have deserted the government and the right of the cabinet is holding back temporarily, hoping for a settlement of the difficulty by the political parties.

New Filipino Coin.

Manila, Aug. 12.—7 p. m.—The banks of this city will tomorrow begin to issue the subsidiary coin delayed in shipment. This will relieve the embarrassment which has prevailed for some time past, among the mercantile business houses, due to the lack of small change.

Severe Earthquakes.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 13.—Severe shocks of earthquake are reported at Mendez, August 12. A number of houses and the church tower were demolished. Many were injured.

FREE ANTISEPTIC AIR CURE.
You can now have an opportunity of convincing yourself FREE that I have a positive and permanent cure for all Nose, Throat and Lung diseases. To introduce and prove beyond doubt that my great treatment will cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Weak Lungs, I have decided to make a free test offer of a Full Month's Treatment, Free, including Inspirator and all medicines complete, exactly as shown in illustration. I have been a practicing Specialist in diseases of the
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NOSE, THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES and LUNGS,
in Cincinnati for 25 years. I will keep in close touch with all patients during the progress of the treatment and will make no charge for professional services, consultation and the necessary correspondence. Write at once and tell me the nature of your head, throat or lung trouble, and how long the disease has had a hold on you. Address Dr. Marshal Beaty, 236 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. While the weather is warm and settled the best and quickest results of this Antiseptic treatment are obtained.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

Explanation of the Provisions of the New Law.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.—On Saturday the law creating a general staff corps of the army went into effect, and the officers detailed from the army on this general staff began their duties.

This law was passed by the last congress and approved by the President February 14. It creates a military board of experts, at the head of which is Gen. S. B. M. Young, a native of Pittsburg. Gen. Young is now the chief military officer of the war department, and is known as chief of staff, being subordinate to the President and secretary of war, yet clothed with authority to control all the staff corps and departments, and who, through the adjutant general, shall make orders in the name of the secretary of war, the constitutional representative and spokesman of the President. The duties of the general staff will be to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the army in case of war; to investigate and report on all questions affecting the efficiency of the service, and to render aid to the secretary of war and to the general officers. The bill as passed did not increase the number of officers, but continued in force the present number and rank now provided for the army.

The staff consists of one chief of staff, two generals, four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, twelve majors and twenty captains, all detailed by the President from the army at large. This staff of experts will have supervision of all troops of the line, of the adjutant general, inspector general, judge advocate general, quartermaster general, subsistence, medical, pay and ordnance departments; of the corps of engineers and the signal corps, in addition to performing other duties at the call of the President in case of need.

The demand for a general staff grew out of the lessons learned by the government in the war with Spain, as did most of the other recent changes made and proposed in the management of our army and its organization. The country remembers the troubles that developed at Tampa, when the expedition was being organized to invade Cuba and commence the assault by land against the entrenched army of Spain in Santiago. The country rang with severe criticism of the war department, and the officers who administered army affairs. Even men who had sworn to support the constitution and uphold the flag and who wore the blue of the army, were so sorely tried that they cursed the lack of system and the neglect which had grown up in the military arm of the government. Supplies were slow, and were not furnished at the right time and in the right way. Transports were not at hand. Horses and pack animals could not be secured. Arms and ammunition were not forthcoming as they should be. Insufficient information as to the extent of the task that confronted our army in the island made it necessary to delay until our secret agents could make reconnoiters in the enemy's country.

The general staff was formed to meet just such a condition and render impossible a repetition of the mistakes of that campaign. The commission which, under the direction of the President, investigated the conduct of the war with Spain reported that "for many years the divided authority and responsibility in the war department has produced friction, for which, in the interest of the service, a remedy, if possible, should be applied." Now the general staff is intended as the remedy needed. The duties of the general staff cannot better be expressed than in the language of the bill which was drawn to authorize its creation. It reads:

"The general staff shall prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the army and its state of preparation for military operations; render professional aid and assistance to the secretary of war and to the general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and co-ordinating the action of all different officers engaged in carrying out their orders."

There is no disposition on the part of the secretary of war and those who champion the general staff system to criticise and belittle the existing bureaus of the war department. Their aim is simply to increase their efficiency by directing them along a single line of effectiveness. While each bureau now does its work well, and is perhaps intelligently and efficiently officered, when a task is presented which requires the co-operation of a number of bureaus the lack of the present system is painfully apparent. A recent example can be given to show the cumbersomeness and impotency of the present system. A culvert was to be built on a military reservation. The formal request was made that the work be done and the necessity for immediate action was made apparent. The request passed for four weeks from one bureau to another, receiving endorsement after endorsement and suggestion after suggestion as to just how the work should be done, and shifting from one bureau to another the responsibility of authorizing its inauguration. A single member of the general staff could have taken this work in hand and with the authority vested in him ordered the bureaus which had divisions of the responsibility to contribute each its share.

It is proposed that appointments to the general staff shall be for periods of only four years, except in the case of general officers. After service in the general branch, the officers are to be returned to the branch of the service from which they were taken. The object in this is apparent. Long continued staff duty gets the men out of touch with conditions in the field and out of touch with the duties of commanding officers in charge of troops. This was one of the evils reached by the present secretary of war in the permanent staff. He found that men who had been for years on staff duty had become entirely ignorant of conditions in actual field service. He found, too, that there was a disposition to form cliques among the officers and to unite against movements which, though they might be designed for the improvement of the service, affected their assignments. This condition has already been corrected by legislation, which makes impossible the rotation of officers at staff duty.

Under the general staff system in time of peace there will be a rigid investigation of all branches of the service. Information will be gathered by the members of the general staff concerning the resources of all world powers. Imaginary campaigns will be planned against them. The roads and bridges, the climate and the possibility of sustaining an army on the soil of foreign countries will be carefully considered. With the information collated by the members of the general staff, the head of the army will have at immediate command every detail needed for the direction of an army of offense or defense. As has been repeatedly asserted, the department does not mean the building up of a military system which shall endanger even remotely existing institutions. It does not mean that the nation proposes to engage in war or that the authorities fear a world struggle. On the contrary, the theory behind the movement for the new and better army is that a state of preparedness is the best insurance against war. World powers who keep a sleepless eye on our movements knew the moment the general staff system was put into operation. They will be restrained by the knowledge that we, too, have taken to the study of military defense as a science and on modern and most scientific lines.

Natural Gas Found.

Stamford, Conn., Aug. 14.—While workmen were digging a trench on the farm of James A. Weed, in Simsbury, three miles north of this city, they were driven away by a strong smell of gas. An expert who later inspected the trench declared that there was a big flow of natural gas. This is the first time that natural gas has been found in this section.

TROOPS CALLED OUT

By Turkey to Put Down the Macedonian Revolution.

Constantinople, Aug. 17.—An imperial irade has been issued calling out 52 additional battalions of troops (about 52,000 men) from the European provinces of Turkey, in consequence of the spread of the insurrection in Macedonia. These troops comprise 20 battalions of reserves of the first class from the Adrianople and Salonica army corps. The balance are reserves of the second class.

Russia Orders Fleet to Move.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—The squadron of the Russian Black Sea fleet under orders to sail for Turkish waters consists of the battleships Catherine II, Tria Sviatitelia, Rostislay and Dvenadzat Apostoloff, four torpedo boat destroyers and six mine and torpedo transports. The squadron arrived at Sebastopol yesterday preparatory to sailing last night for the Turkish coast.

More Ammunition Ordered.

Bucharest, Roumania, Aug. 17.—Acting War Minister Bratiano has ordered the government powder factory and small arms ammunition depot to prepare large quantities of ammunition immediately.

Foreign Diplomats Anxious.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 17.—The foreign diplomats here are anxiously watching the effect of the memorandum which the Bulgarian government has presented to the powers on the subject of the condition of affairs in Macedonia. They fear it may excite popular opinion in Bulgaria and point out that such emphatic, outspoken criticism is usually reserved for manifestoes issued on the eve of war although it is regarded as being quite improbable that the memorandum is a preclude in the present case anything more serious than increased tension. Most of the diplomatic representatives at Sofia visited the foreign office here today and received assurances from the foreign minister that Bulgaria had not the slightest desire to antagonize Turkey or any other power but merely wished to show unmistakably where the responsibility for the Macedonian revolution belonged.

Powers Are Harmonious.

London, Aug. 17.—According to information in possession of diplomats in London, there is no reason at this moment to fear the danger of differences between the powers in respect to Macedonia, or that trouble will spread beyond the confines of Turkey. One of those who is participating in the exchange of notes regarding the situation, said to a representative of the Associated Press today: "The powers are acting harmoniously. Nothing has developed to indicate any suspicion or cause for suspicion of the motives underlying the demands made by Russia upon the Porte. A full exchange of views has occurred between the powers interested. Mr. Balfour's statement in the house of commons outlining Great Britain's attitude, and the warnings of Austria and Russia to Bulgaria prove that these three nations are in accord, and the advices received at my embassy show that France and Germany approve the policy of Russia and Austria. War between Turkey and Bulgaria might lead to a general conflagration. It is to prevent complications of such a grave character that every effort is being made by the powers to maintain peace between these countries. Up to this time Bulgaria has been holding herself in hand, and I hope this will continue, although the state of public feeling could conceivably, if not soon calmed, cause one or the other to precipitate hostilities.

"I have no information regarding the exact destination of the Russian squadron which has been ordered to Turkish waters, but within 48 hours it will reach whatever point has been selected. There is no doubt that the sole object of the dispatch of the squadron is to make Turkey understand that Russia is in earnest, and that her demands must be complied with without delay.

"I have confirmatory advices as to the general character of the revolution. Turkey has a free hand so far as the military operations within her own territory are concerned, but the suppression of the revolt is not a matter of a week, and the longer it drags on the greater the fear of international complication which all the powers are zealously laboring to prevent."

The managers of the railroads have notified the Porte that they disclaim responsibility for the damage done to the lines or for the injuries sustained by officials while the present conditions prevail in Macedonia.

JUDGE PENFIELD.

New York, Aug. 14.—Judge William L. Penfield, of Indiana, solicitor for the state department, has arrived here from Washington. He sails for The Hague to take charge of American interests in the

WM. L. PENFIELD.

arbitration proceedings before The Hague tribunal.

Mr. Penfield sailed today on the steamship Cedric. He will be associated with Wayne McVeah and Herbert W. Bowen in the presentation of the American-Venezuela side of the controversy relative to the preferential payment of awards against Venezuela. The hearings will begin Sept. 1.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Buena Vista, Col., Aug. 15.—An eastbound Denver & Rio Grande passenger train went through a bridge near Nathrop, eight miles east of here, late last night, causing the injury of 14 passengers.

The wreck occurred on a bridge weakened by a heavy rain. The first engine of the passenger passed the bridge and the second got over excepting the tender. The baggage car went through and was broken up. The baggageman jumped and was not injured. The smoker and chair car turned partly over. The passengers injured were mostly in the tourist sleeper that was turned on its side in the ravine. The dining car and two sleepers remained on the track, and the diner was converted into a hospital car. A wrecking train with a number of physicians was hurried from Buena Vista at 11:30 o'clock, and it was not until 3:15 this morning that the injured were brought here. That many were not killed outright was marvelous.

Lord Salisbury's Condition.

London, Aug. 17.—Lord Salisbury passed a somewhat restless night. Otherwise his condition is unchanged.

ARMY CHANGES.

General Corbin Will Finally Be Head of the Army.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Changes come in the army so rapidly now that it is almost impossible to keep tab on them. On Saturday, the sixth of August, Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, commander, retired in accordance with the new law on account of age and was succeeded by Major-General Samuel B. M. Young. General Young will retire on the fourth of January next and, in all probability, will be succeeded by Major-General Adna R. Chaffee. He in turn will retire shortly thereafter and for the successorship there will be a lively scramble with the chances favoring Adjutant-General Henry C. Corbin, of Ohio, a personal friend of President Roosevelt and an officer of experience who has recently gained notoriety through his tilts with General Miles.

But it is in an order which went into effect today that Ohio is the most deeply interested. By this General Corbin is detailed as assistant chief of staff, under an act of congress passed at the last session. During the time he is occupied with this work, which is in reality the formulation of a new code for the better regulation and equipment of the army, the duties of his office will be performed by some officer detailed by the secretary of war with the title of acting adjutant-general. This would not be especially of note were it not that officials here look upon it as the first step towards making General Corbin the commander of the army and that within the next few months.

In connection with this there are three stories circulated. The first of these is that on January fourth next General Corbin will become the chief of staff succeeding General Young, who will retire at that time. By this arrangement General Chaffee would hold his present command with the rank of lieutenant-general and General Corbin become the virtual head of the army. Another report is that General Chaffee will, at that time, be appointed to succeed General Young leaving General Corbin unchanged as to position. The third story and the one most generally accepted here is that General Chaffee will be appointed to General Young's place, as commander of the army, upon the retirement of the latter in January and will then immediately retire and General Corbin be appointed as his successor. In case of General Chaffee's retirement, however, the appointment of General Corbin will not come without protest and a diligent effort upon the part of other officers to secure this much coveted honor. Generals Wood, Bates, Wade and MacArthur will all be eligible and applicants for the place. It is hardly to be expected that General Wood will be chosen, however, owing to the opposition which has already arisen over his rapid advancement by which he has jumped officers his seniors in service and probably his superiors in ability. The President would probably not care to encounter further opposition despite his great friendship for Wood. The same objection cannot be raised in regard to Bates, Wade or MacArthur, all of whom have seen years of service and are efficient officers. But despite all this and despite their claims the opinion in Washington is that General Corbin will be chosen as the commanding officer of the army following the retirement of Chaffee and if it be so Ohioans will find in it a cause for rejoicing.

Navy department officials have discovered a somewhat curious thing in the preparation of drawings for the President's flag. The discovery came after making a study of the documents relating to the flag, which are available in the library of the state department. It is learned that many of the emblems, which pass as the President's flag, are not accurate as to design nor fashioned after the flag of history. The fault is in the shield of red and white stripes which stands before the eagle. This shield, in many of the designs which are accepted as the President's flag, has seven red stripes and six white stripes, while, to be accurate, this should be reversed with six red and seven white. So common has the error become that the stained glass windows in the reading room of the congressional library are incorrectly striped. Acting Secretary Darling, of the navy, has given the matter official attention, and issued orders that hereafter all Presidents' flags must be marked in the proper way.

It has developed through this incident that the flag is a singular combination of thirteens, and a forceful contradiction of all that has been said about the unluckiness of that number. The eagle, which forms the central figure in the flag, holds thirteen arrows in one foot, and in the other a branch on which there are thirteen berries. The shield, which stands before the eagle, has thirteen stripes, symbolical of the thirteen original states, and above these are thirteen stars in a field of blue. Above the eagle's head is a streamer bearing the words: "E Pluribus Unum," containing thirteen letters and surmounting the entire emblem are thirteen white stars extending in a line across the top of the flag.

A new industry is to be opened to the farmers of the country if the efforts of the agricultural department are successful. The purpose of the department is to teach those living in the agricultural districts how to collect and cure certain plants and weeds in which are crude drugs suitable for the market.

There are a number of plants in the country which contain crude drugs now imported from Europe and elsewhere, and the department sees no good reason why the farmers of this country should not derive the benefit which comes from the sale of these. Therefore, they are to be taught how to collect and cure them and turn their houses into drug shops. To that end a bulletin will shortly be issued containing descriptions and cuts of the drug producing plants with directions as to handling them.

But the department will not stop with this. It proposes to bring the farmer in touch with the buyer, and furnish a market for his goods. Circular letters are being sent out to drug dealers notifying them of the intention of the department, and asking if they wish their names put on an official list to be sent to farmers. The purpose is to have the latter write to these dealers submitting samples of their products and to obtain prices on them.

Postoffice and government officials are wincing under the criticism directed their way because of the failure to apprehend and place Geo. W. Beavers, former superintendent of the salaries and allowance division, under arrest, when the opportunity was presented, and before he had the opening to get away after an indictment was returned against him. It is conceded now that if Beavers escapes, and is not brought to trial, all the good work attending the apprehension of other officials and the cleaning out of the postoffice department will be overshadowed by the blunder of letting him get away. Naturally, in connection with the matter there are a multitude of rumors, and it is intimated that lax methods were adopted in keeping Beavers under official eye. In any event, he seems to have gone, and no one knows exactly where he is, or if knowing, is keeping it quiet.

New developments in the postoffice matter will come during the next week, when the grand jury is to meet again and probe deeper into the scandals. As the outcome, a number of new indictments will probably be returned both against those now under indictment and against others whose names have been mentioned, but who have thus far escaped grand jury action.

Rioting Has Spread.

Hong Kong, Aug. 17.—The rioting which recently occurred at Fat Shan, six miles from Canton, has spread to towns along the railroad. The American engineers at work on the road have fired at the rioters. Several casualties are reported.

Guy Holmes
in a small town in Nebraska, earned $77.18 in December, selling
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IN A DAINTY little booklet, which we will send to any boy free, twenty-five out of more than three thousand bright boys tell in their own way how they have made a success of selling THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Pictures of the boys—letters telling how they built up a paying business outside of school hours—interesting stories of real business tact.
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DAMAGE SUITS

Against Labor Unions Filed in Chicago Courts.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Damage suits against labor unions and members of unions, aggregating $86,000, have been filed in Chicago courts. John M. Stiles, painting contractor, who alleges that his business has been ruined by labor unions, sued the Painters' District Council and unions affiliated in the building trades councils for $30,000. The American Boycott Association is pushing the case for Stiles.

The Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. filed two suits each for $15,000 against unions involved in the strike which terrorized Chicago several weeks ago, and is still on. In addition to these cases six young women, employes of the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., have sued eight women who participated in the Kellogg strike for slander and libel, each case being for $1,000 damages.

WIRELESS CONGRESS.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—The first International Congress of Wireless Telegraphy, which opened here August 4, adjourned today after resolving to keep its proceedings secret for the present and to publish them later. It is learned, however, that the majority reached an agreement regarding the principles of the control of international communication by wireless telegraphy. A semi-official statement issued regarding the congress renders it probable that Germany will soon call a mercantile conference to give definite shape to the points agreed on in the form of a treaty. Herr Kreatke, minister of posts, closed the proceedings today, thanking the delegates for their faithful work and the successful termination of their labors.

The foreign delegates last night gave the German representatives a dinner at the Kaiserhof. Brigadier-General A. W. Greely, of the American delegation, presided, and Herr Kreatke occupied the seat of honor.

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

Rome, Aug. 14.—Vesuvius is again causing intense alarm in the surrounding region, the eruptions of the volcano being very heavy. This alarming activity which followed the shocks of earthquakes is augmenting. The detonations are very loud and almost continuous, while from a fresh opening at the base of the principal crater, two streams of lava are issuing within a few hours, covering a wide tract of ground. One stream has covered the ground already arid from previous eruptions, but the other is going swiftly towards the village of Ottajano, the direction taken by the famous eruption of 1872. The whole district around the volcano is shaken by frequent earthshocks, and a perfect panic prevails, the population crowding the churches to pray or gather in open spaces for safety. Experts, however, assert that there is no reason to fear disaster.

BATTLESHIP INJURED.

The Massachusetts Ran on Pinnacles of Egg Rock.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Captain W. S. Cowles, acting chief of the bureau of navigation, today issued the following bulletin about the condition of the Battleship Massachusetts, now at Bar Harbor:

"The latest report from the Massachusetts states that undoubtedly temporary repairs can be made which will enable her to safely proceed to a navy yard."

Captain Emery sent the following dispatch to the navy department dated Bar Harbor, today:

"Everything regarding Massachusetts progressing satisfactorily. Ship lightened to her normal flotation. Naval Constructor Gilmore reported this morning. Will be given every facility to exert ability fitting Massachusetts for voyage to dock. When pumps and material arrive vessel will be pumped dry and rendered watertight. Meanwhile no apprehension for her safety. Have communicated with commandant at Boston."

Officials at the department are unable to say how long the Massachusetts must remain at Bar Harbor. It is intended that the vessel when patched up, shall proceed to the New York yard for docking, under her own steam.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 14.—The United States battleship Massachusetts, which was seriously damaged by striking the pinnacles of Egg Rock, Wednesday, continues to settle, but the officers say the change is so slight as to give no ground for fears that the ship will fill with water and sink. Sailing orders were momentarily expected, with the probable destination, the Brooklyn navy yard, where the ship would be drydocked for repairs. Captain Eaton said his ship would be able to proceed under her own steam when orders were received.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Naval Constructor H. G. Gilmore, who by direction of Acting Secretary Darling, went from Bath, Me., to inspect the Massachusetts, sends the following dispatch dated Bar Harbor, dated yesterday: "Examination at present discloses nothing to prevent Massachusetts proceeding to New York when bulkheads shored and minor leaks in bulkheads temporarily stopped. This report preliminary and submitted in my name by direction senior officer present."

Miles Not a Candidate.

Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 14.—General Nelson A. Miles, retired, accompanied by a party of seven, arrived here this morning. He was met at the Rio Grande depot by a delegation of officers from Fort Douglass, and driven directly to the post, where he will be entertained today. In an interview General Miles repeated his declaration that he is not a candidate for commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

DANIEL AS DEMOCRATIC MOSES

SEN JOHN W. DANIEL of VIRGINIA
PHOTO BY BELL, WASHINGTON D.C.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—Senator John W. Daniels, of Virginia, who is one of the most influential Democrats in the upper branch of the national law making body, and is conversant with financial questions, is of the opinion that the Republican party is badly mixed in its proposed financial policy and indicates that he will endeavor to so guide the Democrats that the proposed financial legislation, which the sub-committee is now engaged in formulating, shall not pass.

CANAL TREATY REJECTED

Action Was Unanimous by Colombian Congress.

Bogota, Aug. 12, via Buena Vista, Aug. 17.—The Panama canal treaty has been rejected unanimously by the Colombian congress.

President Is Notified.

Washington, Aug. 17. — President Roosevelt was immediately advised of Mr. Beaupre's telegram, being forwarded to Osyter Bay.

Very little additional information concerning the action of the Colombian senate could be obtained at the state department. Mr. Loomis was not at the department today, the statement being made that he was away for a few days on business. Mr. Adee, acting secretary, would not discuss Colombian affairs, nor indicate what course the United States would pursue. The information in the cablegram of Minister Beaupre was meagre, and there was no intimation whether the treaty might not again be brought up for consideration.

Section four of the Isthmian canal act, provides that should the President be unable to obtain a satisfactory title to the property of the new Panama canal company and control of the necessary territory and the rights necessary to the construction of the canal from the Republic of Colombia, he shall make the necessary treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua and proceed with the construction of a canal by the Nicaraguan route.

It will be impossible for President Marroquin to again submit the treaty to the Colombian congress in its present form. The senate having rejected it, the treaty cannot again come before that body except by the senate's own vote. President Marroquin, however, can send the treaty slightly amended to the senate and reopen the canal debate. It is believed at the Colombian legation that President Marroquin will adopt some such procedure.

ELASTIC CURRENCY.

Sub-Committee of the Senate Confers With President.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 13.—The financial measure designed to give the country the "elastic currency" which has been spoken of so freely of late, and the passing of which is to a certain degree the chief purpose of the extraordinary session which will be held this fall, is near completion. Last evening the members of the sub-committee on finance who were intrusted with the work of drawing up the bill were the guests of President Roosevelt at dinner and a conference was held which lasted far into the night. The sub-committee consists of Senators Aldrich, Platt, Allison and Spooner.

The bill is to be ready for introduction at the opening of the session and the members of the subcommittee are anxious to have secured the entire approbation of the president to each and every clause of the bill at as early a time as possible, so that it may be presented to the main senate committee without delay. Thereafter they desire to discuss the bill with as many Republican senators as are accessible in order that it may be accepted as a party measure and that there may not be the slightest fear of its failing to pass the senate. It is hoped that a measure may be drawn which will meet the approval of all Republican senators, so that when it is introduced it may have the undivided party support.

It can be said that the president is not wedded to any particular plan of currency reform, so-called, but desires simply that a practicable scheme be evolved and put into the form of legislation at an early date which will render the currency system of the country the more elastic and the less likely to be affected by the fluctuations of values or the demands for money at crop-moving seasons. In a general way his ideas have been presented in some of his speeches during recent months.

Prior to the adjournment of congress last spring this sub-committee was appointed and authorized to sit during the recess of congress to study the financial situation and prepare a measure to meet the requirements of the situation as the committee viewed it for introduction when the senate should reconvene.

On this work the committee, sometimes as individuals, part of the time as a body, has engaged during the latter part of the summer. For a day or two the members have been the guests of Senator Aldrich at his Warwick residence, near Providence. They are now putting into concrete form the results of their investigation and labor.

Desiring to consult with President Roosevelt at this juncture of the work, the sub-committee came to Oyster Bay late yesterday afternoon. The senators arrived off Sagamore Hill at 5:35 o'clock in the steam yacht Virginia, of New York, owned by a son of the late Governor Flower. From a launch they landed at the J. West Roosevelt pier and were conducted to the president's home. The distinguished party dined with the president and Mrs. Roosevelt at 7:30 o'clock.

No definite conclusions as to the shape of the proposed legislation were reached. The conference related rather to methods of procedure in the work at hand than to the form of legislation. At 7:30 o'clock this morning the members of the committee left Sagamore Hill, boarded their yacht, the Vergena, and sailed for Providence, on their return to Senator Aldrich's home.

One fact of distinct importance was developed at the conference. While an extraordinary session of congress next fall is assured it has not been determined definitely whether it will be called to meet in October or in November. It has been supposed that the extraordinary session would convene on Monday, November 9, but the indications now are that it will be called for an earlier date, perhaps several weeks earlier.

The primary purpose of the extraordinary session will be to enact legislation making operative the Cuban reciprocity treaty but financial legislation also will be pressed upon the attention of congress.

It can be said that the senate finance committee will draft no measure formally and conclusively until consultations have been held with other members of the senate—Democrats as well as Republicans—with members of the house and with the best authorities on finance in the country. It is the desire of the committee to be constantly in touch with the President, with other senators, with members of the house, with bankers of the west as well as those of the east and with country bankers as well as city bankers, so that some plan of legislation may be formulated by the opening of the extraordinary session of congress. The hope of the committee is to devise a genuinely elastic currency system—a system that will expand when the necessity arises and contract when the necessity shall have ceased to exist.

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MACHEN'S WAIL.

Tries to Charge the Government With "Persecuting" Him.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Rumors that August W. Machen, former superintendent of free delivery, might endeavor to escape trial by flight, have been set at rest by Mr. Machen himself. He returned to the city last night from the visit which has been the cause of so many unfounded reports. Mr. Machen was much disturbed over the suggestion that he might have gone away to avoid trial, and was at a loss to understand why such an interpretation should have been placed on his absence. In refuting the charge Mr. Machen said:

"When I left Washington Thursday of last week, on matters of business, personal to myself, my counsel advised the district attorney of my intention of returning the latter part of this week to plead to the indictment recently returned against me.

"There was absolutely no reason to doubt my own or my counsel's good faith in this matter. Surely I had the right, without being questioned, criticised or suspected, to attend to my own personal matters, without my action being made the subject of base accusations and rumors circulated to injure me in many ways.

"While I cannot prevent the postal authorities from their efforts to prejudice me and my case in the eyes of the public. I am at least at liberty to exercise independence of action as to my own movements subject only to the condition that I shall at the proper time and place answer any and all indictments against me and shall not displease the gentlemen who have generously and trustfully become my sureties. Innocent or guilty, I am entitled to a fair trial. This I expect to get in Washington and no conscientious man or fair newspaper will meanwhile seek to inflame and poison the public mind.

"It is most remarkable that when I have given bond for my appearance, in court, to answer those charges, my simple absence from the city should lead to general comments, and public rumors, which were unfair to me in every way, and promulgated for the sole purpose, as it appears to me, of prejudicing me in the eyes of the public, and in the very jurisdiction where I will not only stand trial but intend to force trial at the very earliest opportunity.

"All influence of the administration has been brought to bear not only to torture, but I might almost say coerce, indictments against me, and to prejudice me in every way in the public mind. The endeavors of postoffice inspectors have been employed to cast the worst possible light upon every action of mine, official and private. There need be no sort of fear now in the future on the part of the administration or the public generally that I will not be present to answer every indictment that has been or may hereafter be found against me, but it should be understood now and for all time that, being under bond to answer I intend to go when and where I please, asking the permission of no one."

ANOTHER RISE EXPECTED

Despite the Fact That River Fell During the Night.

Kansas City, Aug. 18.—The Kansas river here fell about five inches during the night but a raise is expected late today. No further damage has been done. The flow line bridge, carrying the water mains; the Kansas avenue bridge, the only remaining public bridge between the two cities, and the belt line and the stock yard bridges, in danger yesterday, are still considered safe, although the current continues swift. Traffic was stopped for a few hours on the Union Pacific bridge which was struck by driftwood and wrecked, but it was resumed today, and the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific bridges are being used. The Great Western bridge is still out of service and it will be days before the James street wagon bridge and the Metropolitan Street railway bridges can be reconstructed. The Kansas River above here, at Lawrence and Topeka, continues to rise today, and the Smoky Hill at Abilene rose six inches last night covering a number of fields. At Junction City and Salina the rivers are stationary, indicating that most of the excess water is near the mouth of the Kansas and will soon be dissipated. At Lawrence early today Harry N. Noah, a member of a bridge gang, was drowned while working to strengthen the Union Pacific bridge.

Kaw River Is Receding.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 18.—The Kaw river is receding rapidly today. All danger of flood damage at present seems past as reports from Wamego and Manhattan show a similar condition of affairs. Street car traffic is being resumed along the river and North Topeka has again settled down to business.

SERIOUS COLLISION.

Chinese Warship Goes to the Bottom.

Hong Kong, Aug. 18.—The Canadian Pacific railroad steamer Empress of India, from Vancouver, B. C., July 27, and Yokohama, Aug. 10, for Hong Kong, collided near this port today with the Chinese cruiser Huang-Tai. The warship sank an hour after the collision. The Empress of India saved 170 of the crew of the cruiser. The captain of the Huang-Tai, who refused to leave his ship, and thirteen of her crew, were drowned. The Empress of India was badly damaged amidship.

The Huang-Tai was a tender to the naval engineering college of the Southern Chinese squadron, at Nanking. She was of 2,110 tons displacement, 260 feet long, had 26 feet beam and drew 20 feet of water. The cruiser was built in England. Her armament consisted of three 7-inch Krupp guns, seven 40-pounders, and six small rapid fire guns and was fitted with two torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 300 men.

The Empress of India, also constructed in England, is one of the finest vessels of the Canadian Pacific Railway company. She is 440 feet long and is over 3,000 tons net register.

A Negro Exodus.

Whitesboro, Tex., Aug. 14.—Although promised protection by the officers of Whitesboro and this county, negroes are continuing to leave the city in large numbers, and it seems but a question of a short time until Whitesboro will be without a colored resident.

VETERANS OF THE SIXTIES

Parade Through the Streets of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—The parade of the military, naval and civic bodies of this city and state, which took place this morning, furnished an imposing spectacle for the vast crowds of people who packed the sidewalks, windows, roofs, and every point of vantage along the line of march. It was certainly one of the finest displays ever seen here, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the spectators, who greeted their special favorites in each branch of the service with rousing cheers as they passed in the procession. The scene, as the troops, both regular and state, in their natty uniforms, passed along the gaily decorated streets with banners flying and bands playing, was one which will be long remembered by those who saw it. Sharp upon the appointed hour the bugle gave the signal to advance, and following orders from headquarters, the military, naval and civic organizations wheeled into line in their appointed positions in the parade. There was no disorder of any kind in the way of forming up the different bodies of men on march, the arrangement being complete and made with a military precision which had guarded against confusion of any kind. Grand Marshal Colonel J. B. Fuller, in Grand Army uniform, led the advance, his chief of staff, Colonel W. Edwards, and chief aide, Colonel J. F. Bergin, both dressed in fatigue uniform of the National Guard of California.

Following came the first division. This was composed of detachments of U. S. troops, sailors and marines, including the Seventh infantry, three battalions of field artillery, the First and Second battalions Coast artillery, U. S. marines and sailors, the latter under command of Lieutenant J. H. Morton. The senior commanding officer of the regular troops was Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Woodbury.

The second division, which made a fine showing and met with hearty reception as body after body of troops passed, was made up of regiments of California National Guard, led by Major General John H. Dickinson and Brigadier General C. F. Muller. This detachment was made up of the Second brigade, N. G. C., T. F. O'Neil commanding; the First and Fifth infantry regiments, with battalions of artillery, troops A cavalry and the signal corps dismounted.

The naval battalion came next, attracting much attention from the crowds of spectators as they swung past dragging their Gatling batteries. The veteran reserves, Company A, followed as special escort to a body of former Union prisoners of war.

Then came a line of carriages in columns two abreast, with the guests of the day, dignitaries, military and civic. Governor George C. Pardee, of the state of California, was in the first carriage, accompanied by George Stone, chairman of the executive committee of the annual encampment of the G. A. R., and Major General Macarthur, commanding the department of California. In the next carriage were Major General W. R. Shafter, commander of the department of California and Nevada, G. A. R., and General T. J. Stewart, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

Lieutenant General Miles, retired, who occupied a carriage with Chief Justice Beatty, of the supreme court of California, was loudly cheered along the line of march, the friendly feeling being cordially acknowledged by the gallant officer, who appeared highly pleased by the reception he received.

In other carriages were Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco; Alden Anderson, lieutenant governor of the state; the heads of civic departments, supervisors of the city, and Mexican war veterans.

With the third division, marshalled by Colonel Charles Drixton, marched drum corps of the National Association of Civil War Musicians and the Spanish-American war veterans in their kahki suits, under command of Major H. T. Lane.

The fourth division, made up of the First regiment of the League of the Cross Cadets, was followed by Colonel O. F. Long's garrison, No. 10. The Army and Navy union led the fifth division, which had in line Phelp's squadron, United States veterans of the navy, No. 12; the General Lawton of the Spanish-American War Veterans; naval post No. 400, of Philadelphia, Commander W. Simmons commanding, and several local veterans' organizations.

A representative body of the Improved Order of Red Men, in their picturesque attire of the old-time braves of the forest and plain, made up the sixth division, followed by local military and benevolent organizations, forming the seventh, eighth and ninth divisions. The parade wheeled in Van Ness avenue, passing in review before George Stone, chairman of the executive committee of the national encampment of the G. A. R. The thoroughfare was lined with a dense crowd for many blocks past the reviewing stand to a point where the parade was finally dismissed.

Black Has No Opposition.

All opposition to General Black, for commander-in-chief, has vanished with the announcement by Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles that he will not oppose General Black and his election by acclamation is expected. The same compliment for General Miles in 1904 is anticipated.

Many members of various auxiliary organizations have come to this city, and all are enthusiastic over the cordiality of their reception and the harmony manifested by all branches of the national service here assembled. The Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army are in close affiliation, and their headquarters are thronged at all hours of the day and evening. The National Association of Army Nurses has established headquarters in the residence district of the city and are being socially entertained by many friends.

The naval veterans have a strong representation and were a conspicuous feature in the day's parade. They will also be seen tomorrow in line with the Grand Army veterans.

An affiliation of those who participated in the Spanish-American war with the Grand Army is possible during the present encampment. The veterans of Luzon and Cuba are anxious to join forces with those who fought in the Civil War.

Greetings to Old Veterans.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Commander-in-Chief M. Emmet Urell, of the Spanish War Veterans, has sent the following telegram to Gen. Stewart, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at San Francisco:

"The National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, the young Grand Army of the Republic, extends fraternal greetings and best wishes to the grand old Grand Army of the Republic."

Moving Treasure.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 17.—Known only to a few people, a treasure composed of $8,500,000 passed through the streets of Pittsburg Saturday after banking hours. The money composed the contents of the vaults of the Tradesmen's and Columbia National banks, which were moving from their former locations to the new Farmers' Bank building. The treasure was made up of specie, securities of all kinds and the contents of the safe deposit vaults. It was all placed in huge sacks, and in some instances two men were required to lift them. Two trips were made, and in both instances the wagons were filled. A score of city and private detectives were about the neighborhood to see that nothing happened to the treasure.

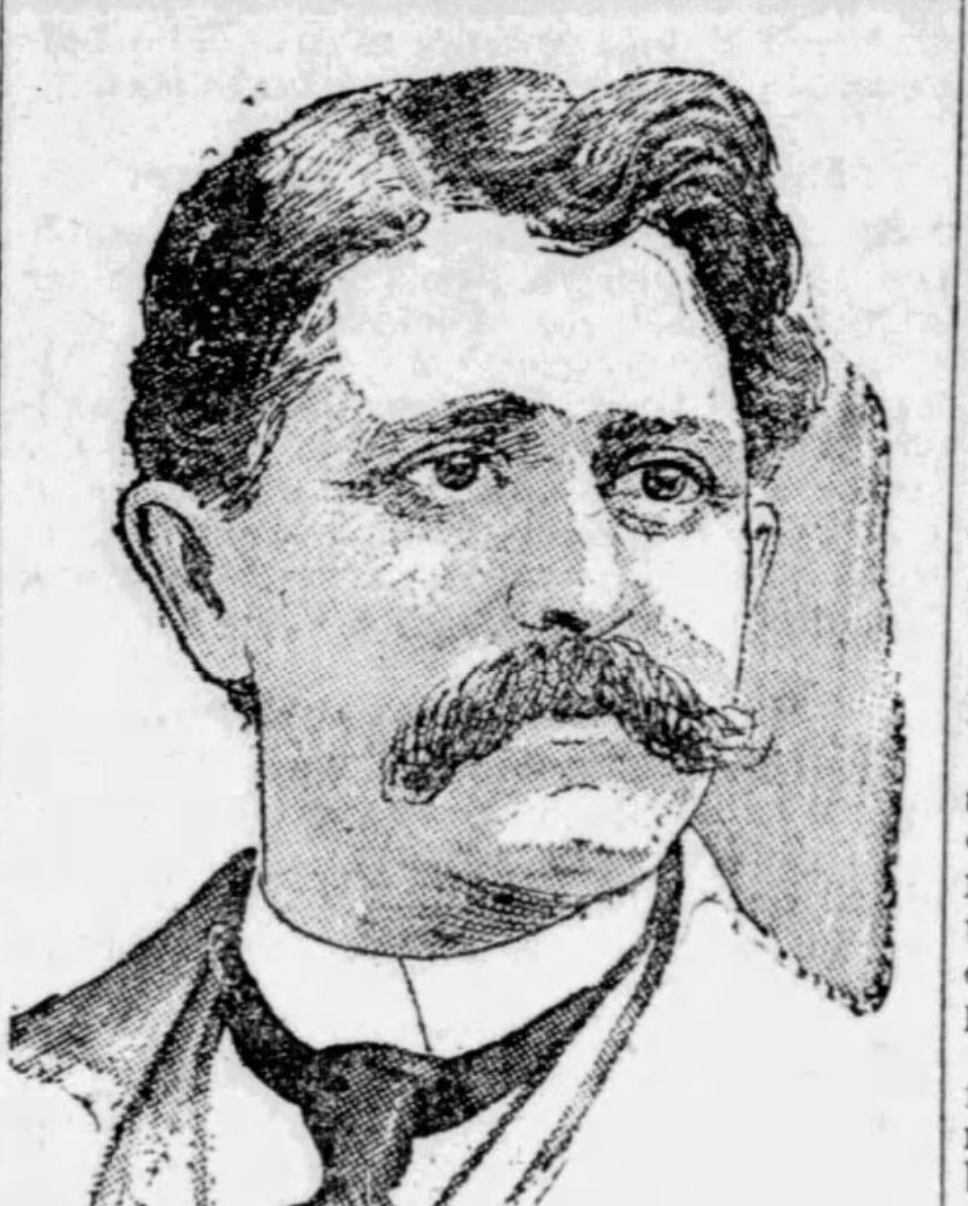
An Officer Dead.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—Second Lieutenant Ralph Miller, Company I, Sixth cavalry, died at the army general hospital after an operation. Lieut. Miller returned from the Philippines with his squadron by the transport Logan.

TO DEVELOP THE WEST

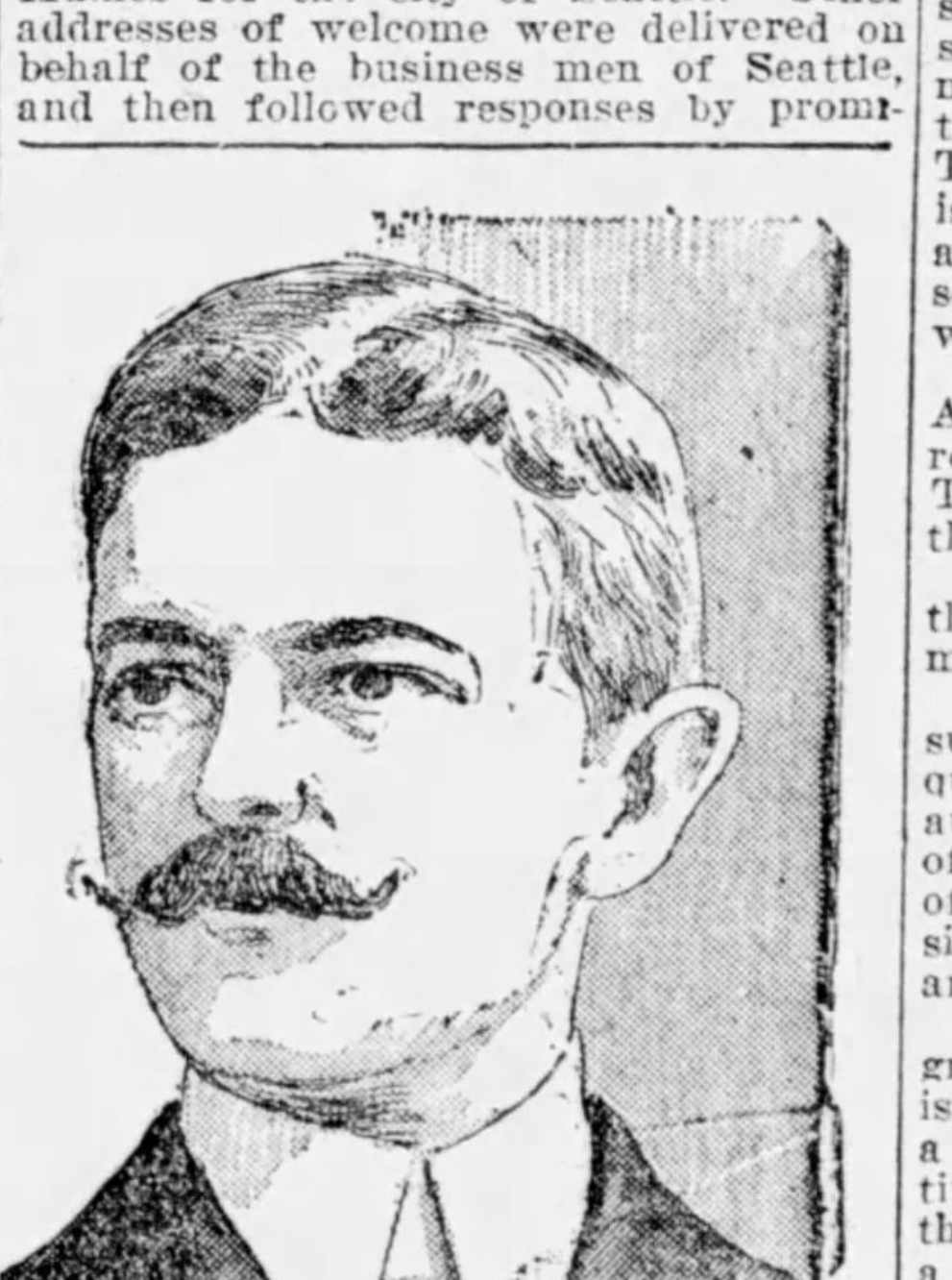
Trans-Mississippi Congress in 14th Annual Session.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 18.—It was a distinguished gathering that faced Hon. John H. Kirby, of Houston, Texas, today when he called to order the fourteenth session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress, an organization that has done more than any other one agency to develop the resources and improve the condition of the great territory west of the Mississippi river. From Texas and Louisiana to Washington and Oregon, all of the states and territories embraced in the congress were well represented. Colorado had a delegation of more than 100 on hand, and Iowa, Montana, Idaho and Arizona were also much in evidence.



HON. JOHN H. KIRBY.

The opening session was devoted to welcoming the guests. Greetings were proffered by Governor McBride on behalf of the state of Oregon, and Mayor Humes for the city of Seattle. Other addresses of welcome were delivered on behalf of the business men of Seattle, and then followed responses by prominent delegates. These formalities concluded, the congress adjourned to give the delegates an opportunity to prepare their lists of representation on the committees.



ROBERT C. MORRIS.

Permanent organization was effected this afternoon, credentials examined, and committees appointed. The annual address of President Kirby, reviewing the past work of the congress and pointing out the tasks yet to be accomplished, was also a feature of the first day.

The program for the succeeding sessions is only partially outlined. As far as prepared it calls for the following addresses and discussions:

"Department of Commerce in Its Relation to the Country; Its Future Work"—Secretary George B. Cortelyou, of the department of commerce.

"Commercial Relations With the Nations of the East"—Senator Porter J. McComber, of North Dakota.

"Governmental Department of Mines and Mining"—Col. E. F. Browne, Colorado.

"Oriental Trade"—President J. J. Hill, of the Northern Pacific railroad.

"Commercial Importance of Good Public Roads"—R. W. Richardson, secretary of National Good Roads association.

"Immigration and Its Distribution"—Hon. Tom Richardson, New Orleans.

"Benefits of Irrigation"—F. H. Frankenberg, Chicago.

"The Philippines"—Truman G. Palmer, secretary National Beet Sugar association.

"American Scenery and Its Influence Upon Travelers"—Senator Thomas M. Patterson, Colorado; Hon. Alva Adams, Colorado; Hon. Walter Gresham, Texas.

"Trade Relations with Canada"—Herbert Strain, Montana.

"Our Export Trade the Field of the World"—F. B. Thurber, New York.

The convention program has not been completed in detail beyond the first day. The executive committee has decided that it would not set any fixed time for the discussion of various topics. They will be taken up in order. As rapidly as one is exhausted another will be introduced. In this manner members will be able to devote time to each subject in the proportion that they are interested in it.

One of the paramount questions to receive attention is the proposition to merge the several organizations working for the development of the trans-Mississippi country, including the irrigation, mining and trans-Mississippi commercial congresses. A committee was appointed last year to consider the proposition and its report will be submitted to the present congress and acted upon. The question of good roads is another matter that will receive particular attention, and representatives of the United States department of agriculture and of the National Good Roads association are on hand to present the matter before the delegates. Still other subjects that will receive more or less attention are irrigation, railroad rates, improvements of harbors and waterways, commercial relations with the Central and South American republics, beet sugar industries, the encouragement of home manufactures, statehood for the territories, legislation for Alaska, Isthmian canal, merchant marine, consular service, and the preservation of forests.

One Farmer's Heavy Loss.

Bowling Green, O., Aug. 15.—A spark from a threshing engine is responsible for the destruction of a fine big barn, several other smaller buildings, thirty tons of hay, several acres of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, the straw from 16 acres of wheat and considerable other grain and feed for John Long, near Weston. The engine was at work nearly a hundred feet from the barn at the time the blaze caught. Horses which were in the barn were barely rescued, so rapidly did the flames spread. But $800 in insurance was carried.

A Strenuous Moro.

Manila, Aug. 17.—Major Robert L. Bullard has demanded redress from Sultan Deseen, the tribal leader of the Lanao moros. Although professing a warm friendship for Americans, the sultan recently surrounded a small detachment of United States troops paying him a friendly visit with a strong force of warriors and offered battle, his men insultingly bearing an American flag. So far the only reply from the sultan to Major Bullard's demands has been defiance.

SIX HOURS' BATTLE.

Insurgents Gain Victory Over Turkish Troops.

Sofia, Aug. 18.—A fierce battle is reported to have occurred in the neighborhood of Monastir. Three Turkish battalions attacked a thousand insurgents, and after the fight had raged for six hours, the Turks were repulsed with the loss of 210 men killed or wounded. The insurgent loss is not given.

Movements of Russian Fleet.

Constantinople, Aug. 18.—The Russian squadron of warships, which left Sebastapol, yesterday, is expected to arrive off the Turkish coast this afternoon, to support the demands made on Turkey by Russia, in connection with the assassination on August 7, of M. Rostkovski, the Russian consul at Monastir. The fact that Russia is about to make a naval demonstration in Turkish waters, has been kept a profound secret here, the public being entirely ignorant of the Russian move.

The notification received here of the sailing of the squadron, was an unwelcome surprise to the Turkish government, which had pretended to believe that the Rostkovski incident had been closed with the punishment of the guilty parties.

The most recent advices received here from Monastir were forwarded Sunday night and announced that the fighting between the insurgents and Turkish troops in the vicinity of Krushevo continued and that many refugees from neighboring villages had congregated at Monastir. Several villages inhabited by Greeks, it was added, had been set on fire by the insurgents.

Massacre of Mussulmans.

According to advices received at one of the foreign embassies at Constantinople, no less than eight hundred mussulmans have been massacred throughout the district of Monastir by insurgents, whose movements continue to gain ground. Enmer Rushdi Pasha, who is nominally in command of the Turkish troops operating in the Monastir district, is seriously hampered in his efforts to suppress the insurrection, by the fact that the instructions he receives from here are constantly changed, and that when a movement is undertaken, a counter-order from the palace alters the whole situation. The Turkish commissariat department is in a wretched condition. The troops at Monastir, for instance, have not been served with rations of meat for six weeks.

The insurgent bands in the vilayet of Adrianople are also active. One band recently captured a detachment of sixty Turkish soldiers, near Haskoi, close to the Bulgarian frontier.

Twenty-four battalions of reserves in the vilayet of Anatolia have been summoned to the colors.

The repeated attacks made by the insurgents on the railroads and the inadequate protection afforded by the Turkish authorities, have compelled the railroad officials to order, in spite of the protests of the military commanders, a suspension of traffic on the Salonica, Monastir and Uskub lines.

Despatches received here from Belgrade, Servia, say that the Turkish minister there has secured the detention of a quantity of arms and ammunition destined for Bulgaria. The forwarder of the war munitions was sentenced to pay a fine of $4,000 for the illegal exportation of munitions of war.

Curious Suggestion.

Vienna, Aug. 18.—A curious suggestion has been made in some political circles to the effect that the Russian squadron bound for Turkish waters is not intended so much as a menace to Turkey as to protect the sultan in the event of a serious outbreak at the Yildiz palace, resulting from the dissatisfaction of the Albanians and of the Arabian-Syrian clique.

Turks Slaughtered Christians.

Sofia, Aug. 18.—Reports received here from Constantinople and believed to be authentic, confirm the previous statements to the effect that when the Turks recaptured Krushevo they slaughtered the entire Christian population without exception, and it is pointed out that among those killed were the employes of the government tobacco establishments which were under European control, as the proceeds from these establishments were assigned to the service of Turkish debt.

ARBITRATORS ARE NAMED

By Czar to Adjust Claims Against Venezuela.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Mr. Riddle, the American charge at St. Petersburg, has cabled the state department that Mourabieff, the Russian minister of justice; Lardy, the Swiss minister to Paris, and Prof. Matzen, of the University of Copenhagen, have been named by the Czar of Russia as arbitrators at The Hague of the cases between Venezuela and the blockading powers.

The three arbitrators named by the czar are members of the international court of arbitration at The Hague.

NAVAL MANEUVERS.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 12.—The combined North Atlantic fleet gathered here will rendezvous at Rockland instead of Bar Harbor, participating in the joint army and navy attack on Portland, Aug. 22-29. The fleet, except two training ships which were considered too slow for the trip, is scheduled to leave here this afternoon for Long Island Sound to engage in maneuvers and tactics. The vessels will arrive at Oyster Bay Saturday and will be reviewed by President Roosevelt Monday. The present intention is to have them leave Oyster Bay Monday night and be at Rockland for two or three days before proceeding for the joint attack on Portland.

The naval search problem, which began last Wednesday noon, when Rear Admiral Barker took up the plan of defending the Maine coast from a hostile fleet which put to sea Monday under Rear Admiral Sands, ended when the Olympia, the flagship of the defending fleet, discovered and intercepted the "white squadron" of the "enemy" headed at full speed for Winter Harbor, as told in Saturday's press dispatches. The hostile fleet was running in close order formation and had not the fog lifted at a favorable moment it is thought the enemy would have eluded those on guard. As it turned out, before her consorts could reach the scene in answer to her signals the Olympia had been forced to fly the white flag and consider herself captured or destroyed by the hostile commander.

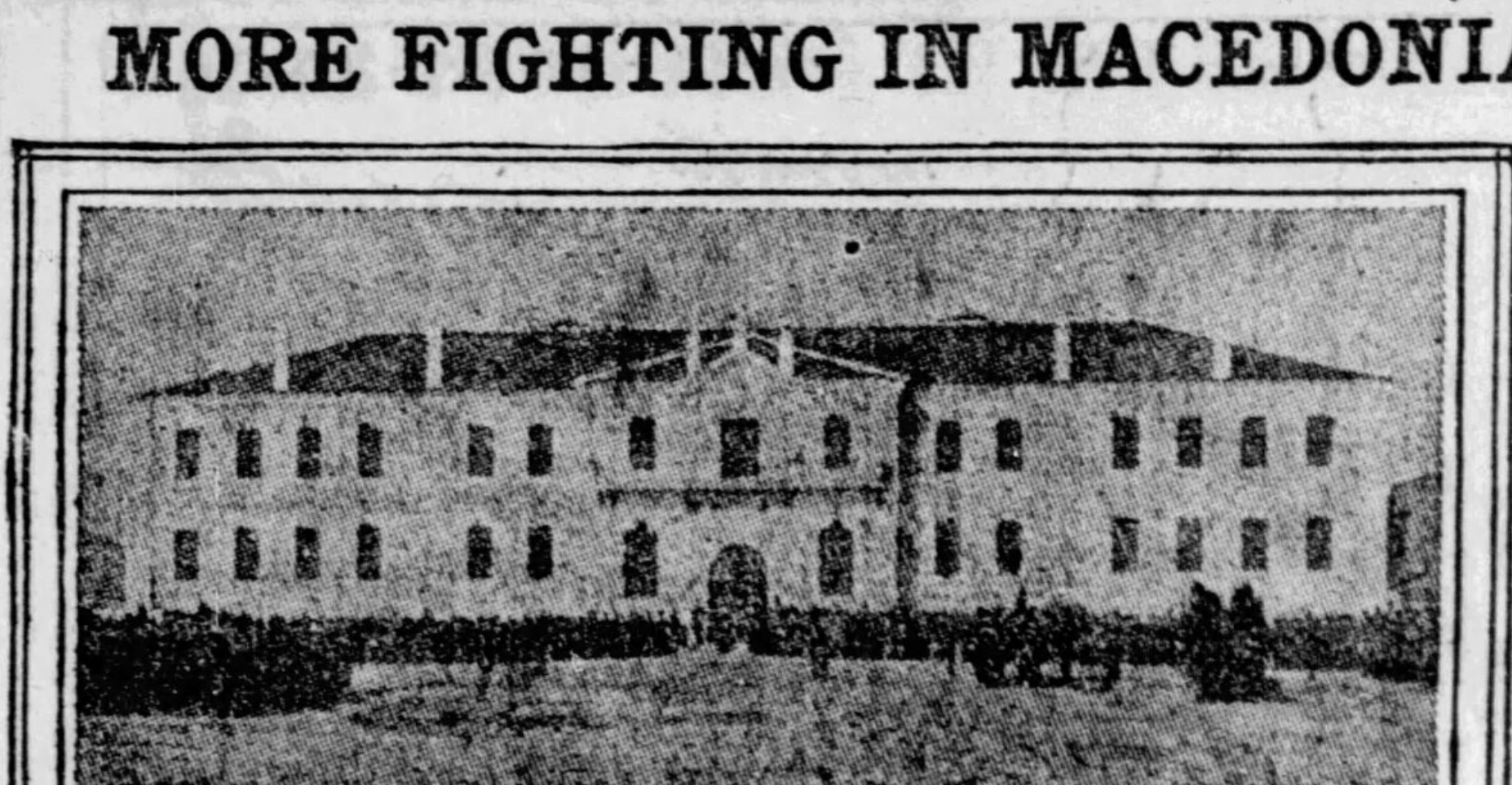
Troops Leave Scene of Feuds.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 17.—One hundred and fifty soldiers, comprising the guard at Jackson, Ky., pased through this city today to their homes. Camp broke on Sunday. Only a small detail remains on duty there now. Some Jackson people fear that the absence of troops will cause a return of outlawry, in which case troops sufficient to command the situation will be ordered back. Major Allen is in command of troops that remain.

Cod Liver Oil Corner.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15.—A corner has been formed in the cod liver oil market by wholesale druggists and jobbers of this city and the price of the commodity has been increased sevenfold. The figures a few days ago were $22 a barrel and now a barrel is quoted at $155.

EXECUTION TO SATISFY RUSSIA; MORE FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA



POLICE HEADQUARTERS AT MONASTIR IN THE HEART OF THE DISTURBED DISTRICT

Constantinople, Aug. 14.—A court martial held at Monastir yesterday condemned the gendarme, Halim, to death for the murder of M. Rostkovski, the Russian consul at Monastir. The sentence was immediately carried out.

Another gendarme was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

The imperial troops have occupied Krushevo, 23 miles north of Monastir, which was recently seized by the insurgents. A force of four thousand troops besieged the place and bombarded it with artillery.

The fighting with the revolutionists is still proceeding outside the town.

Consular advices from Monastir and Salonica endorse the belief that any overt movement in those towns on the part of the revolutionary committees will lead to a massacre of the Bulgarian inhabitants by the Mussulmans.

The panic continues at Monastir where the shops are closed.

A settlement of the indemnity for the murder of M. Rostkovski, the Russian consul at Monastir, is imminent. The government's offer of $80,000 to the widow appears to be satisfactory to Russia. The Russian government insisted on the execution of the murderer.

Dispatches received by the Porte give particulars of a number of encounters with the insurgents. The latter attacked the village of Cumenjo, throwing bombs into it, but official dispatches say they were repulsed. The foreign representatives have demanded of the Porte protection for the consuls and foreign residents at Monastir. The grand vizier has promised effective measures of protection.

The Mussulmans in the disturbed area are persistently demanding arms and ammunition to protect themselves against the Christians. This is considered a dangerous factor in the situation.

Sofia, Aug. 14.—The Bulgarian government is preparing a memorandum to the Powers giving statistics of the acts of oppression by the Turkish officials in Macedonia since the institution of the reform program three months ago and other evidence in support of Bulgaria's belief in the hopelessness of expecting any good result from the Russo-Austrian reform plan.

WEATHER BUREAU WEEKLY REPORT

Tells Conditions After Third Consecutive Week of Abnormally Cool Weather.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

This is the third consecutive week of abnormally cool weather in the northern districts east of the Rocky Mountains, where warmth is greatly needed for maturing crops. More favorable temperature conditions have prevailed in the southern states, although higher temperature conditions in the northern portion of the central gulf districts will be better. A large part of the Missouri and portions of the upper Mississippi and Red river of the north valleys have suffered from excessive moisture, while drouth prevails in the central and upper portions of the Ohio valley, central and southern Texas and in portions of Florida and Oklahoma. Rain is also needed on the north Pacific coast, where favorable temperature prevailed, but in California it has been rather cool for fruit drying.

Throughout the northern and eastern portions of the corn belt the weather has been one for maturing corn, which is unusually late. The crop has, however, generally improved, especially in the central and western districts.

Rains have further checked the progress of spring wheat harvest in the Dakotas and Minnesota, but this work is nearly completed in the southern portion of the spring wheat region.

Oats in shock and stack have been injured by wet weather in portions of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, where threshing has made slow progress; elsewhere threshing has continued uninterruptedly.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Aug. 15.—Bradstreet's says today:

Developments this week have been largely favorable. Prominent among these is the lessening of pressure at the country's great financial center, which has led to a more optimistic feeling in the country at large. Beyond and apart from this, however, though no doubt affected thereby, it is to be noted that fall trade in dry goods, clothing, hats, shoes and millinery has expanded at leading western, southern and eastern markets. Pig iron has sold freely, with more firmness as to prices. Export demand for our wheat and flour and shipments thereof have enlarged. Traffic returns, while pointing to a comparatively small eastward movement of grain, show a heavier movement of live animals and a marked increase in west-bound shipments of freight.

Reports of congestion in railway traffic are most severe in the Kansas City district, but this trouble affects lumber shipments in the northwest and coal shipments in Pennsylvania, and this coming so early in the season is regarded as significant of the probable volume of business to be offered the transportation companies.

The improvement in sales of pig iron at Chicago is due largely to heavy takings by implement manufacturers and malleable interests. Pittsburg sales of pig iron are larger, although the leading interest has not yet covered its last quarter's requirements. A moderate business is doing in rails, but other finished products are reported quiet as a whole.

The first rush of fall trade in dry goods at New York has been quite satisfactory. The demand for men's woolens for spring account has been very good and wool is firmer, though manufacturers are buying only to cover requirements. No improvement is noted in the cotton mill situation. The high price of cotton has resulted in a practical cutting down of production.

Wheat, including flour exports for the week ending August 13, aggregate 3,413,191 bushels, against 3,040,629 last week; 4,591,805 this week last year; 9,039,769 in 1901, and $3,113,641 in 1900. For six week of the cereal year they aggregate 18,460,444 bushels, against 25,385,008 in 1902; 41,546,906 in 1901, and 17,982,438 in 1900.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 707,387 bushels, agaist 884,428 last week; 93,423 a year ago; 508,807 in 1901, and 3,017,089 in 1900. For six weeks of the present fiscal year they aggregate 6,949,480 bushels, against 587,860 in 1902; 7,773,220 in 1901.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with August 13 number 160, against 161 last week; 181 in the like week of 1902; 178 in 1901; 168 in 1900, and 172 in 1899.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Aug. 18.—Close—Following close on the plethora of bull reports that flooded the market last week, those of the present week have been almost without exception bearish, so far as the condition of the wheat crop is concerned. It is true that the Illinois crop report for August, issued this morning, places the yield there at 16,118,000 bushels, as compared with 32,000,000 bushels last year, and that this fact was responsible, in part, in holding the market steady at the opening, but the strength did not remain apparent for long. Bradstreet reported the increase for the week as 2,427,000 bushels. The Illinois report is expected to act as a line on what other winter wheat states will show.

Only the export trade, which, with the lowered prices of the past few days has been larger than for some time past, is expected to give the market a needed brace. Weather reports predict fair weather throughout the states where harvesting is now in progress with the exception of Minnesota. Morning cables showed slightly higher prices across the water.

The only sign of a rally on the rapidly lowering market occurred during the morning when for a few minutes prices went above the opening figures. They were soon forced down to the old level again, however, and the upward tendency came to a decided end at that point. The decline lasted until the close.

Primary receipts today were 658,000 bu.; last week, 782,056; last year, 1,067,000. Primary shipments were 107,000 bu.; last week, 245,000; last year, 543,000.

Corn opened weaker on general good weather reports and good selling. Throughout the corn belt clear weather with a prospect of continued higher temperatures soon made its effect felt and a dip of ⅛ to ¼c occurred. Cables also showed lower prices for corn. Bradstreet shows a decrease of 314,000 bushels for the week.

Toward the afternoon corn became weaker on continued reports of higher temperatures and closed rather weak at a decline during the day.

Primary receipts were 338,000 bu.; last week, 383,650; last year, 175,000. Primary shipments were 270,000 bu.; last week, 345,000; last year, 144,000.

Oats opened week, but on reports of poorer conditions and consequent buying and covering by shorts soon regained some of the strength lost at the beginning, the noon prices being from ¼ to ½c higher than the opening. Bradstreet's reports show a 376,000-bushel increase.

Oats continued to be the only grain in any line to hold its own during the session and at the close, in marked contrast to wheat, corn and seed showed a gain for the day.

Seed struck the toboggan early in the game. Reports of good weather and, as a result, better crop prospects knocked 2½ cents off the price at the opening, and as much more during the morning hours. The market did not recover during the day and today's close showed a loss of 7½ cents over that of yesterday.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close Aug. 17
Wheat—					
Cash	83½	83½	82¼	82¼	83¼
Sept	84⅛	84⅛	82⅝	82¾	83⅞
Dec	85	85¼	83⅞	83⅞	84¾
May	87¼	87⅜	86¼	86⅝	87¼
Corn—					
Sept	54	54	53	53	54
Dec	52½	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	52⅝
May	52¾	52⅜	52½	52½	53
Oats—					
Sept	35	....	....	35	35¼
Dec	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	36¼	36½
May	38	38¼	38	38¼	38¼
Clover Seed—					
Oct	$5.75	$5.75	$5.70	$5.70	$5.77½
Dec	....	....	....	5.70	5.80

Rye—No. 2, 53½c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.60.
Alsike—August, $6.50.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept.	82½	82⅞	80¾	80¾	82¼
Dec.	82⅝	83⅛	81⅜	81⅜	82½
May	84½	84¾	83½	83½	84¼
Corn—					
Sept.	52	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	52⅛
Dec.	52¼	52¼	51½	51⅝	52¼
May	52⅜	52⅝	51⅞	51	52½
Oats—					
Sept.	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	34⅛
Dec.	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	35¾
May	37¾	37⅞	37½	37½	37⅞

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Sept.	87⅜	87¾	86¼	86⅜	87¼
Dec.	87⅞	88⅛	86⅞	87	87½
May	89	89⅜	88¼	88¼	88⅞
Corn—					
Sept.	58⅜	58⅜	57⅜	57¾	58¾
Dec.	58⅝	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞	58⅜

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	80⅞	81	79⅜	79⅜	80⅞
Dec.	84⅛	84⅜	83⅛	83⅛	84¼
May	87	87	85⅞	85⅞	87

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	82⅞	83⅞
Dec.	....	....	....	79½	80½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	82⅞	84⅛
Dec.	....	....	....	80	81⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept.	$12.80	$12.92	$12.60	$12.67	$12.77
Oct.	12.95	12.95	12.75	12.75	12.80
Lard—					
Sept.	7.85	7.90	7.77	7.87	7.82
Oct.	7.57	7.62	7.52	7.57	7.52
Ribs—					
Sept.	7.52	7.55	7.40	7.40	7.50
Oct.	7.57	7.62	7.50	7.50	7.55

Money and Stocks.

New York, Aug. 18.—As the result of the improved condition of the New York banks, as disclosed by the returns of recent weeks, and also of the more confident feeling in the security markets, money at call was easy, loaning as low as 1 per cent after the middle of the week and averaging about 2 per cent. The banks were free lenders and almost wholly at call, because of indications of the beginning of the movement of currency to the interior, which makes it advisable that they shall keep their cash reserves in the most liquid form. The demand from commission houses for bank money was not large, most of these houses having supplies ample for present needs.

Time loans were more firmly held and offerings were not liberal by banks for the reason above noted; the supplies came chiefly from trust companies and institutions other than banks. Rates were 5 per cent for November and December and 6 per cent for January and February maturities. Commercial paper was firm in response to the increased mercantile demand resulting from the active business season; the buying in the market was principally by eastern and nearby banks and local institutions were not purchasing. Rates were 6 per cent for October and November endorsements and 6 and 6½ per cent for the best single names maturing in December and January.

New York, Aug. 18.—The opening trading was active and dealings were well distributed, but the tone of the market was very irregular. A number of the leading stocks showed fractional losses, but the majority showed gains. The opening sales of Rock Island were 3,500 shares at 30 and 29¾, compared with 29⅝ last night. Missouri Pacific rose 1⅛. Southern Pacific ¾. Northwestern pfd. 1¼. Southern Railway ⅝, and the preferred a point.

There was large buying of a number of prominent stocks and their buoyancy gave a sympathetic tone of strength to the whole list which rose above last night. Rock Island was the leader with an advance of nearly 2 points. Amalgamated was also conspicuous with a rise of 1¾. Gains of a point or more were scored by St. Paul, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison pfd., St. Louis Southwestern, Reading, Southern Railway, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, United States Steel pfd. and Smelting pfd. Lackawanna rose 2½, but Central of New Jersey lost a point. Chicago & Eastern Illinois certificates rose 4 and Missouri Pacific 1⅝. Before 11 o'clock Amalgamated lost its gain. Union Pacific, Reading and Rock Island had reacted a point and Erie, Atchison, New York Central and other stocks, which had not shared in the upward movement, were a fraction below last night. The market became quiet on reaction.

The announcement of authority for the sub-treasury to pay out $1,690,000 for Australian gold deposited in San Francisco rallied the market. Rock Island was lifted 2¼ over last night. St. Paul 2 and some other stocks recovered to the best. Sugar rose 1¼. The majority of the list did not touch the top level of the morning. Prices then sagged, but hardened again before noon. Bonds were firm at noon.

The market became slightly irregular, but the further advance in Rock Island to 32⅝ and a recovery to the best by Amalgamted had a sustaining effect. Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio and Texas & Pacific gained a point and St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pfd. 2¼; Iowa Central lost 1 and the preferred 2¾, and Colorado Fuel reacted 2.

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New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	20	20½	20	20
Am. Sug. R. com.	117½	118⅜	117⅛	117¼
Atchison	62⅞	64⅞	62⅞	62⅞
Atchison pfd.	89½	90¾	89½	90⅜
Anaconda	80⅛	81½	80	81½
Amal. Copper	50¾	52⅜	50⅝	50½
Alton com.	24⅛	..	..	24
Balto. & Ohio	83⅜	85	83¼	83¾
B'lyn R. Tran.	47⅞	48⅞	47¾	47¾
Canadian Pac.	125¾	126½	125⅜	125⅝
Chic. G. W.	17⅞	18½	17⅞	17⅞
Clover Leaf	23¾	..	..	23⅜
Clover Leaf pfd.	32	..	..	31½
Con. Tob. 4's	52½	58	56¾	58
Colo. Fuel	52½	53⅞	52½	53½
Corn Products	29	..	..	28¾
Del. & Hudson	167	....	....	167½
Erie common	30⅞	31¼	29¾	30
Erie 1st pfd	68	68¾	68	68
Illinois Central	133½	134½	133½	133½
K. C. S. com	22⅝	24¼	22⅝	24
K. C. S. pfd	38¾	....	....	41⅞
Louis. & Nash	107	108	107	107
Leather com	8⅝	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
Leather pfd	83	83¼	82⅝	83¼
Manhattan	135½	136⅞	135	135
Mex. Central	15⅜	15⅞	15	15¾
Metropolitan	116½	116⅞	115¾	116
Missouri Pacific	96¼	97¾	95¾	96¾
M., K. & T. com.	20½	21⅛	20½	20½
M. K. & T. pfd.	44	44¾	44	44
North Am. Co.	79¼	79¾	79	79
N. Y. Central	125½	125¾	124½	124½
N. &— W. com.	64	64¾	63⅞	64¾
Ont. & Western	24⅝	25	24½	24½
Penn Ry.	125⅝	126½	125½	125½
Peoples Gas Co.	95⅛	96	95⅛	95½
Reading com	56	58	56	56⅝
Rock Island	29½	33⅛	29¼	31¼
Rock Island pref.	67½	68⅞	67½	68
Rep. I. S. Co.	12⅛	12¾	12⅛	12½
Rep. pref	66½	67¾	66½	67¾
South. Ry	23¼	24¾	23⅛	24
South Ry pref.	85	85½	84⅞	85½
St. Paul	145	147⅞	145	145¼
South Pac	47	48	46	46½
Texas Pac	28	29	37⅞	28¾
Ten. Coal & Iron	45½	47½	45¼	46
Union Pac	76½	78	76½	76½
U. S. Steel	24	24⅞	24	24¼
U. S. Steel pfd.	72½	73⅞	72½	72¾
Virginia Chem.	22½	23¾	22	23
Wabash com.	23½	24	23¼	23⅜
Wabash pfd.	38	38½	37	37
Wab. Deb. B's	61⅞	62⅝	61⅝	62⅝
Western Union	83⅜	84	[illegible]	83½
W. & L. E. com.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18
W. & L. E. 1st pfd.	52	....	....	52¼
Wis. Central pfd.	20	20⅝	20	20½
Wis. Central pfd.	41¾	....	....	40⅝

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 22c; solid pack, 21c; dairy, 13@15c; packing stock, 13@14c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 21c; solid pack, 20c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 11@11½c.

Eggs—Candled, 18c; at market, 17c.

Cabbages—Home grown, 75c@$1 per barrel.

Lettuce—Per lb., 5@6c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 15@20c.

Pit Plant—15@20c.

Cucumbers—12@15c per doz.

Beets—Home grown, 15@20c per dozen bunches.

Tomatoes—Home grown, $2.00.

Spinach—40@50c per bu.

Celery—25c per bunch.

Asparagus—10@12½c per pound.

Onions—Green, 10c per dozen; Egyptian, $1.75 per bu.; $3.50@3.75 per sack; Bermudas, $1.90@2.00 per crate; Southern, 90c@$1.00 per bu.

Peas—Home-grown, 75c@$1.00 per bu.

Wax Beans—Home-grown, 50@75c per bushel.

Green Beans—$1.50@2.00 per hamper.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.40@2.50.

Potatoes—50c.

Sweet Potatoes—$1.50@1.75 per bu.

Raspberries—$4.00@5.00 per bu.

Blueberries—$2.75@3.00 per bu.

Watermelons—15@35c each.

Peaches—Elberta, $2.75@3.00 per bu.

Apples—Per bu., 75c to $1, as to quality and variety.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 10@11c; young chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, 10c; geese, 8c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 12@13c; young chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, 12c; ducks, 12c; geese, 11c.

New York Produce.

New York, Aug. 18.—Butter receipts, 17,240; market firm; state dairy, 14@17½c; extra creamery, 19c; creamery, common to choice, 15@18½c; factory, 13@15c; imitation creamery, 15@17c.

Cheese receipts, 18,554; market steadier to firm; state full cream, fancy small colored, 10¼c; small white, 10¼c; large colored, 10½c; small white, 10¼c; large colored, 10c; large white, 9¾c.

Eggs receipts, 11,676; market strong; state and Penna. fancy mixed, 21c; state and Penna. seconds to firsts, 17@18c; western extras, 19½@20c; western seconds to firsts, 16@19c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Butter steady; creameries, 14@19c; daisies, 13@17c.

Eggs firm, 14@15½c.

Cheese steady; daisies, 11@11¼c; twins, 10@10¼c; young Americas, 11@11½c.

N. Y. Poultry.

New York, Aug. 18.—Poultry alive firm; western chickens, 13c; fowls, 12½c; turkeys 11c. Dressed quiet; western broilers, 13@14c; fowls, 13c; turkeys, 13@15c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market slow; good to prime steers, $5.10@5.60; poor to medium, $3.65@4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.00; cows and heifers, $1.50@4.85; canners, $1.50@2.60; bulls, $2.00@4.40; calves, $2.00@6.75; Texas fed steers, $3.00@4.60; western steers, $3.25@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000; estimated receipts for tomorrow, 25,000; light strong; others slow. Mixed and butchers, $5.00@5.65; good to choice heavy, $5.30@5.45; rough heavy, $4.90@5.25; light, $5.25@5.85; bulk of sales, $5.20@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 24,000; sheep strong; lambs steady. Good to choice wethers, $3.25@3.75; fair to choice mixed, $2.50@3.25; native lambs, $3.25@6.75.

East Liberty, Pa., Aug. 18.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Supply light, firm; heavy, $5.70@5.75; mediums, $6@6.10; heavy yorkers, $6.10@6.15; light, $6.15@6.25; pigs, $6.20@6.30. Sheep—Slow, $3@4.20; lambs, $4@5.75.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 18.—(Elrick Bros'. special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 5 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market steady. Yorkers, $6@6.05; pigs, $6.05@6.15; medium, $5.70@5.75; heavy, $5.70; roughs, $4.90@5.00. Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; steady, yesterday's prices.

Cotton.

New York, Aug. 18. — Cotton futures: August, 12.18; September, 10.64; October, 9.90; November, 9.70; December, 9.70; January, 9.70; March, 9.67.

Cotton market opened quiet and firm at unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points following better cables than expected, but after advancing another 2 to 3 points on the active months, turned slightly easier under realizing as a result of the excellent weather map and expectations of a very bearish bureau report at midday. General trade was very quiet with the room operating on both sides, apparently evening up accounts preparatory to the weekly bureau. After returning to a level a shade better than last night's finals on some positions the market was quiet and showed little tendency either way.

At noon the market was quiet but firm with prices net 7 to 10 points higher. Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands 12.75; middling gulf, 13.00. Estimated receipts of cotton at the ports today 175 bales, against 12 8last week and 5,571 last year. For the week 1,000 bales, against 1,142 last week and 25,347 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 3 bales, against 390 last year, and at Houston 103 bales, against 4,138 last year.

Wool.

Boston, Aug. 18.—The wool market is inclined to be quiet, though the volume of sales is fair in the aggregate. Prices are firm. Territory wools continue to hold the list at the following quotations: Fine territory scoured [illegible]; fine medium, 50c; medium, [illegible]; fleece wool steady with a little better demand for the finer grades; Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 33@34c; X, 28@29c; No. 1, 32@33c, and No. 2, 31@32c; Michigan X and above, 26@27c; No. 1 and 2, 27@28c; Australian wools stocks are very small.